PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Informa-tion, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

Milkmaid BRAND
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
Milk

No. 53,830—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, JUNE 29, 1906. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
Saturday, 2 P.M. 1905.				
30th June	ORIENTAL	5284	DONGOLA	5050
7th July	CALEDONIA	7558		
14th ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	MONGOLIA	10000
21st ,,	ARABIA	7983		
28th ,,	ORIENTAL	5284	BRITANNIA	6525
4th Aug.	HIMALAYA	6898		
11th ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	MOOLTAN	10000
18th ,,	PERSIA	7951		
25th ,,	ORIENTAL	5284	MARMORA	10500
1st Sept.	MOLDAVIA	9000		

The above steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N Company.
Bombay, 9th June, 1905.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms, Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
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CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents,—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
SYDNEY	4,255	Combe	12th July 1906.
AUSTRALIEN	6,535	Verron	9th Aug. ,,
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,830	Retuiat	6th Sep. ,,
YARRA	4,248	Sellier	4th Oct. ,,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
YARRA	4,248	Sellier	21st July 1906.
DUMBIA	5,916	X.	18th Aug. ,,

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.

Available for 24 months.
1st Class Rs. 795, 2nd class Rs. 585, 3rd class Rs. 295
For further Particulars apply to
P. de, BURE Agent.
57 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

MAY 15th, 10TH.
ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

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From BOMBAY via KARACHI and SUEZ CANAL TO LONDON (via MARSEILLES or GENOA); LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

From Bombay to	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess. Single. Rs.	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess. Return. Rs.	B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess. Single. Rs.	B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess. Return Rs.	2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation. Single. Rs.	2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation. Return Rs.
Suez	400	640	320	480	300	450
Port Said	425	680	340	510	320	480
Marseilles or Genoa	525	850	450	700	390	590
Liverpool	550	900	470	710	420	640
London via Marseilles (overland.)	600	1950	525	*770	450	*675
Karachi	40	..	40	...	40	...

† Return journey from Liverpool, but if outward bound steamer calls at Marseilles, return journey from London Rs. 1000.
* return journey from Liverpool only.

The following Sailings are subject to alterations :—

Class.	Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing from Liverpool.	Due at Port Said about.		Due Bombay about.		Leave Bombay.	
A	Aston Hall	3626	June 6	June	14	July	4	July	22
B	Stanley Hall	5800	,, 21	July	5	,,	19	,,	27
B	Trafford Hall	4400	,, 30	,,	13	,,	23	,,	31
A	Brankscme Hall	4400	July 10	,,	23	Aug	5	Aug	11
B	Merton Hall	6351	,, 24	Aug	5	,,	13	,,	25

All the A class Steamers carry Surgeon and Stewardess and are fitted with Electric Fans and Lights.

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(KILLICK, NIXON & Co.)
Agents. LINES ELLERMAN OFF STEAMERS Bombay.

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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly, from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

T. S. "LINGA," 2,171 tons, on FRIDAY, 6th July, from the Victoria Dock No. 14 Shed, at 8 a. m., or later from the Stream on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "WAROONGA," 2,513 tons, on MONDAY, 2nd July, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 5th July, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire Koweit, and Mahomera also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR EAST AFRICA AND ADEN.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,025 tons, on or about 12th July calling at Karachi, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu and Aden.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,024 tons, on or about 30th June

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand, apply to :—

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Agents,—Bombay
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Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

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LLOYD'S S.N. Co. CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORTSAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Oct. 1903.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class	2nd Class	Deck
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Take Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
*† TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	5095	2nd July 1906.
FRANZ FERDINAND	C. Matcovich	4946	20th July ,,
† NIPPON	S. Tomanovich	6316	31st ,, ,,
† CHINA	G. Damianovich	6000	30th Aug. ,,

* Will call at Karachi, † Will call at Fiume

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE,

	Saloon.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS

1st Class Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., are issued at reduced Fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer or the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons	To sail on or about
SILESIA	L de Stabile	5,153	27th July 1906.

For further particular regarding Passages Apply to

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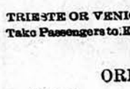
Sassoon House, 34 Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATINO UNITED COMPANIES.



BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE.

(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th July 1906.
CATANIA	4,080	.....	15th Aug. ,,
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Sept. ,,

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class
Single tickets	600	Rs. 360	Rs. 150
Return tickets available 1 year	,, 900	,, 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples by Steamers with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815 ; 2nd Class, Rs. 625, Special Rates for Missionaries. 1st Class passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th July 1906.
ISTRIA	6,000	G. Dodero	17th Aug. ,,
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Sept. ,,

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 155, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

G. FERRERO,
Acting Agent,
Hornby Road, No. 59.

WONDER ! Machine in perfect use for 22 years. Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs.80, which is in use in my house for past 22 years has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy going Machine—G. D. Nadkarni Lyderabad Deccan.

The "Times of India" in its report of the GREAT FIRE AT LAHORE, says :—"The fire was fanned by a moderate breeze and was unchecked for many minutes by any sort of extinguishing appliance."

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DIRECT FROM THE CURING WORKS.

TRADE T. S. & CO. MARK.

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30 lbs. bags Large Coffee delivered free at any Railway Station between Coimbatore and Bombay	12	0
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THIS FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, situated in the healthiest and most fashionable European quarter of the City, commanding a splendid view of the Maidan, fitted with every convenience and comfort, maintains, as it has always done, a high class reputation for its cuisine.

The TABLE D'HOTE is reserved for Hotel residents and their guests only.

The RESTAURANT A LA CARTE and PRIVATE TIFFIN and DINING ROOMS receive special attention.

A large LADIES' PAVILION has been constructed with the object of affording additional comfort to Ladies and their friends, where they can enjoy their afternoon Tea or Ices and Light Refreshments in quietude. Visitors are kindly requested not to smoke in the drawing room on any account.

NO PUBLIC BAR KEPT.

E. A. BOSCOLO. Proprietor.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular ort nightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL—

Steamers.	Tons	Capt.	To sail.
REICHSTAG	2085	Kopplastotter	29th June
*BUNDESRATH	2059	Ulrich	13th July

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMU, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE Coast ports, and DURBAN.

* Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.

For Rates and Particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent.
24, Medows Street, Bombay, 22nd May, 1906.

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STEAM ENGINES & MILL GEARING
For Textile, Flour & other Mills.
Contractors to H.M. War Department.

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PLAIN AND SILVER-MOUNTED
A NEW VARIETY TO HAND.
SPECIALLY SELECTED.

PARTRIDGE CANES, CROOK PIMENTO, BAKU CANE, REAL WHANGHEE, CRUTCH MANORAS, CUMMA ASH, EBONY CROOKS, & OTHER VARIETIES.

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HOAR & CO. { The GENTS' OUTFITTERS, } BOMBAY.

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RESTAURANT
NOW OPEN.

LUNCHEONS, from 12 till 3 ... ... Re. 1
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SERVICE A LA CARTE

TABLES for LARGE or SMALL PARTIES may be reserved in advance. Special menu arranged if desired.

EUROPEAN CHEF de CUISINE.
EUROPEAN MAITRE d'HOTEL.

TELEPHONE No. 325.
25, 27, 29, Church Gate Street,
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PLEASE NOTE THAT

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA IS THE ONLY ONE

In the whole of India who has received TWO MEDALS from the INDUSTRIAL INDIAN EXHIBITION FOR FEVER REMEDIES.

MALARIA ! CHALLENGE OF Rs. 5,000.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS OR MIXTURE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE drives all the poisonous Malarial germs out of the body. It is truly wonderful that this dread disease can be cured so readily, but it can and that is all you need to think about. If you buy a bottle of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE and if it does not cure your Influenza Malarious, Intermittent and Bilious Fevers and mild form of Plague, let me know at once and I will refund your money. I want no man's money unless I am satisfied that Batliwalla's remedies has given him more than his money's worth. Can you blame me for being enthusiastic about the efficacy of Batliwalla's Remedies ? I have been selling them for years all over this country and in other countries. Batliwalla's Ague Mixture has attained such a high reputation in the Bombay Druggist's market that if I agree to take only one Rupee per dozen less than the market rate, I can sell one thousand dozens of it n one day only, I offer a challenge of Rs. 5,000 to any one who can disprove this sement.

BATLIWALLA'S EMBIRIL TONIC PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

A valuable remedy in all cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Melancholia, Pale Shallow complexion, Overwrought brain-work, Impotency, Constitutional weakness, Seminal emission in sleep, Early stage of Consumption, Indigestion, Impairment of understanding due to excessive indulgence and many other ailments to which the human frame is subjected. In cases of prematurely aged persons these Pills are found highly effective. They are highly recommended to all busy workers who earn their living not by muscle, but by their brains, and to students and scholars, growing boys and girls, who in addition to perhaps inheriting a feeble constitution, are educated on the modern system of cram and overwrought brainwork. These Pills have been found to be powerful and rapid restorer of mental and physical vigour. They restore the diminished capacity for intellectual work, the loss of appetite and imperfect digestion.

PRICE Rs. 1-8 PER BOTTLE.

Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla's Embiril Tonic Pills (for Pale People) may be had from TREACHER and Co., Kemp and Co., PHILLIPS and Co., BEYNON and Co., etc., etc., etc. or from the Sole Manufacturer. Dr H L. BATLIWALLA Worli, Dadar, Bombay Discount to the Trade.

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ENGINEERS,
Culwell Works, WOLVERHAMPTON, Eng.
MAKERS OF PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,
FOR
STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.
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28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED,

of 105, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S. W.

THE BOMBAY DEPOT of this Society will be CLOSED on the 29th instant (KING'S BIRTHDAY).

NOTICE.

TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent, Gun Carriage Factory, Bombay, up to 12 noon, on MONDAY, the 2nd Proximo, for the services of AUCTIONEER CONTRACTOR, for the sale of Stores, &c., of the Branch Factory at Poona, and later on of the Gun Carriage Factory, Bombay.

For further particulars apply at the Office of the Factory, Colaba, between 10-30 A.M. and 5 P.M.

J. H. LAWRENCE ARCHER, R.A.,
Offg. Superintendent, Gun Carriage Factory, Bombay.

Gun Carriage Factory,
Bombay, 26th June, 1906.

THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE PORT OF CALCUTTA.

ISSUE OF RS. 49 LAKHS FOUR PER CENT. DEBENTURES REPAYABLE IN THIRTY YEARS.

TENDERS are invited for A LOAN of 49 LAKHS of RUPEES upon DEBENTURES bearing interest at 4 per cent per annum, to be issued under the provisions of Act III of 1890 (B. C.), to provide funds for the purposes of carrying out certain works connected with the Port of Calcutta, sanctioned by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, which Loan, and the interest thereon, will be a charge on the property of the Commissioners, and of the Tolls, Dues, Rates, Rents and Charges leviable under the Calcutta Port Act.

2. The Debentures will be for sums of Rs. 100 each, or multiples of Rs. 100 as may be desired, made payable to order and carrying interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum payable half-yearly on the 1st day of February and the 1st day of August, at the Bank of Bengal, upon presentation of the Debentures. The first payment of interest will be made on the 1st February 1907.

3. Provision will be made for a sinking fund for such an amount, invested half-yearly, as will be sufficient to liquidate the debt in thirty years.

4. Two per cents. of the amount tendered for to be paid at the time either into the Bank of Bengal, Head Office or Branches, to credit of the Commissioners or into the Commissioners' Office, and the balance on the 1st day of August, 1906, from which date interest will run. The deposit of two per cent. will be returned if an allotment be not made, and it will be forfeited if an allotment, after being made, be not fully taken up by the 1st day of August, 1906. In case a less number of Debentures is allotted than is applied for, the excess of the deposit will be applied in, or towards payment of the balance due upon such number as may be allotted.

5. Tenders, made out in forms to be obtained at the Commissioners' Office and from the Bank of Bengal, Head Office or Branches, will be received by the Secretary to the Commissioners up to NOON of MONDAY, the 16th day of July, 1906, accompanied by a receipt from the Bank of Bengal or the Secretary to the Commissioners for the deposit abovenamed. A separate Tender should be made for each rate offered.

* The Tenders will be opened by the Commissioners in Meeting on Monday, the 16th day of July, 1906.

C. KILLICK,
Acting Secretary.

[Dated the 18th June, 1906.

FORM OF TENDER.]

THE CALCUTTA PORT COMMISSIONERS' 4 PER CENT. DEBENTURE LOAN OF 1906.

To

THE SECRETARY

TO the COMMISSIONERS for the PORT of CALCUTTA.

I/We the Undersigned hereby apply for.....
Debentures of Rs.....each of the above issue in the terms of the advertisement published by you, dated the 18th June, 1906, and I/we send herewith a receipt for Rs.....being 2 per cent. deposit* on the par value of the Debentures, and I/we undertake to accept the same or any less number the Commissioners may allot to me/us and to make the full payment in respect thereof to the Bank of Bengal on or before the 1st day of August, 1906.

The amount I/we undertake to pay for these Debentures is Rs.....per cent.

Signature .....

Address .....

Dated ..... 1906.

* The deposit may also be sent with the tender in half currency notes.

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GIBBONS & Co. are the only EUROPEAN AUCTIONEERS in Bombay. Their Paper—"Exchange & Mart and East India Bureau"—is second only to the "Exchange and Mart" published in England.

GIBBONS & Co.,
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Next to Currency Bank,
BOMBAY

BURMAH PETROL.

"PETREL BRAND" gives most regular and economical work. Special Rates to MOTOR CAR OWNERS. Apply for prices and counterfoil order book to SHAW, WALLACE & Co., Agents, The Burmah Oil Co., Ltd., Church Gate Street Fort Bombay.

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A very large assortment
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MOST POWERFUL AND ELEGANT
BINOCULARS,
TELESCOPES
AND
OPERA GLASSES
MOTOR-GOGGLES
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CLINICAL
THERMOMETERS, &c.
of Best quality and highest make.

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BOMBAY.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co.—Teakwood and Blackwood Plain and Inlaid Furniture of English designs of made to Order.—Chuckla No. 6.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per Insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER.—Produces a polish like new on Jewellery, Silver Goods Plate and Clear Metals. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Trial Samples gratis on application. Per tin Annas 12, per dozen R. 1. 8. We recommend it.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

CLEARANCE SALE of Platedware, Cutlery, Crockery and Glassware will be SOLD BELOW COST to make room for our Fresh Stock.—M. BREELAUER & Co., Church Gate Street.

ONE of the Sights of Bombay.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL'S ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALOON replete with everything that Oriental luxury and Artistic taste can suggest and Visitors will not regret an inspection of their High Class Furniture, Artistic Paintings and Enlargements, and Indian Views of places of Special interest Portrait Paintings in oil on Photographic Basis a specialty Hydraulic Lift available. Tata's Nippon Buildings. Top Floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

REPORTER.—PITMAN'S SHORTHAND with knowledge of sport—inexperienced men need not apply.—A care of this Office.

WANTED Rs. 1,500. on Loan at reasonable interest on thoroughly good personal security. Write Box 21, "Bombay Gazette" Office.

READERS and COMPOSITORS—Skilful experienced men WANTED IMMEDIATELY. Address SUPERINTENDENT care of this Office.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes:—"Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in every respects. They are so strong that they can hardly go out of order and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are the best in the world."

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine wines and liquors stocked and said at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL Elphinstone Circle, Opposite the Town Hall. Further extensions and renovations, spacious Dining and Sitting Rooms with Electric Fans. Rooms airy and commodious with Bathrooms attached to each, rates from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4-0 per day. Special arrangements for monthly Boarders and Families making a prolonged stay. Cuisine a Speciality Apply to the Manager.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business. 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross London.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business, Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates, special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT-SUPPLIERS. Messrs OLIVER and Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants, Patronized by the Officers of the Services, Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels, Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants for whom we guarantee. Fee, Bombay Rs. 2, and Mofussil Rs. 3 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay Established 1872.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the 'Bombay Gazette' Office.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6, First Class Furniture on sale or Hire, inspection respectfully invited.

BACK NUMBERS of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail addition, when available, are supplied on the following terms:—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas, 30 days to one year, 1 rupee and of older dates than one year from Rs. 2 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one Rupee.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel. Rs 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ASTHMA AND BLOOD

POISON of any stage and description will be radically cured by our well-tried specifics sooner than by any other cure. Try and you are sure to admire them. Prices Rs. 5 and Rs. 3 respectively. [A]. A. E. JAMES, Esq., Dahri, writes:—"Your wonderful specific for ASTHMA has done more for my boy than all other Patent Medicines I had tried before. He has not since been troubled even slightly, and I am beginning to be convinced of your remedy having radically cured him." [B] S. SAW, Za, Esq., Poona, writes:—"Your BLOOD MIXTURE is the BEST remedy yet discovered."

DIABETES AND DYSENTERY

however hopeless, are sure to be cured by our well-tried specifics. No other medicine in the world will be able to show a larger percentage of cure than our specifics. Prices Rs. 3 each. Full particulars about the above as well as about our specifics for HYDROCELE, PILES and FEMALE DISEASES please write only to

J. C MOOKERJEE & CO.,
VICTORIA CHEMICAL WORKS
RANAGHAT, Bengal

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THE
LONDON DIRECTORY,
CONTAINING over 2,000 pages of condensed commercial matter, enables enterprising traders throughout the Empire to keep in close touch with the trade of the Motherland. Besides being a complete commercial guide to London and its suburbs, the Directory contains lists of:—
EXPORT MERCHANTS
with the goods they ship, and the Colonial and Foreign markets they supply;
STEAMSHIP LINES
arranged under the Ports to which they sail, and indicating the approximate sailings;
PROVINCIAL APPENDIX
of Trade Notices of leading Manufacturers, Merchants, etc., in the principal provincial towns and industrial centres of the United Kingdom.
Colonial Entries are accepted at Three Shillings per line of 28 letters.
A copy of the 1906 edition will be forwarded, freight paid, on receipt of Postal Order for TWENTY SHILLINGS.

THE LONDON DIRECTORY Co., Ltd.,
25, ABCHURCH LANE LONDON, E.C.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
NO. 7, MARINE STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY the 30th inst at 2 p.m. Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 1 Grants Building Lower Colaba (2nd Floor) the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture, such as dinning table, sideboard, dumbwaiter, drawing room, set of sofas and chairs lined plush, cabinets, marble top table, teapoys, bedsteads, almirus marble topped dressing and wash-hand tables, chest of drawers, 400 days winding gilt clock in glass dome, quarter plate zenith camera with lense, Edison's standard phonograph with rollers boys tricycle rocking horse, table ornaments, pictures, wind proof lamps etc, the property of E. T. STEVENSON Esq.

The property is on view.

On Sunday the 1st Prox at 2 p.m Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Hill Road, Bandora, opposite St. Andrews Church (Dr Fernandez bungalow) the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture, such as dining table, Chairs, Mirror Sideboard, dumb waiter, drawing room set of sofas and chairs by Breslaur, cabinets, marble top table and teapoys, new designed bedstead, almiras, marble top dressing and washhand tables, cupboards, chest of drawers, large size, Edison's Phonograph with 33 select Hindoostani rollers, large church organ, large Austrian safe on stand, fish aquarium with fountain chandeliers, carpets 2 gold watches by James McCabe, 1 gold repeator watch, grey dog, etc, the property of M. A. LADUC Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 2-30 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Office furniture such as writing tables, desks book shelves safe, old law books etc.,

Furniture such as writing dressing and wash-hand tables, easy and right chairs, cupboards, chest of drawers, almyrahs, two brass double bedsteads, inlaid marble table, large size phonographs, cameras, Cottage Piano, Milner's safe on stand.

2 Jones English sewing machines manufacturing and tailor sizes.

At 3 p.m,

Several lady's and gent's bicycles by different makers.
1 French-polished office shigram.
1 glass fronted circular brougham.
1 light rubber tyred victoria.
1 set plated double harness nearly new.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered,

AUCTION SALE OF HALF SHARE IN A COCOANUT GART AT TARA NEAR DANDA VILLAGE, CLOSE TO BANDORA.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General as the administrator of the estate of late J B D'Monte, Messrs CRAWFORD & Co will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY the 8th proximo at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.) on the premises the half share of the deceased in the following landed property,

All that piece or parcel of khote land admeasuring about 1 acre and 1 guntha situate at the village of Tara near Danda close to Bandora, Survey No 215, Note No 1 and possessing about 175 cocoanut trees and which is bounded as follows: On the north by the cocoanut part belonging to late D J D'Monte on the south by that of late Rev. Gabriel D'Silva, on the east by the part of late Mrs Rose Henriques and on the west by the sea.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 29th June, 1906.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises on MONDAY, the 2nd July, 1906, at 4 p.m. (Standard time), the materials for removal of the following buildings:—

The materials of buildings street, Nos. 65-17-19, 11-15 and 1, 7-7A 3-5. Mahomed Khan Pakadi.

The materials of buildings, street Nos, 14-15, 53-51, New Bengalpara.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD STORES SHIPS FURNITURE FITTINGS, BOATS, &c. &c.

Messrs MENESSE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 4th July, 1906, at 2 p.m. in the P & O S N Co's Dockyard, Mazagaon.

A quantity of old stores ship's requisites, fittings, &c, consisting of old canvas sails, canvas cutting, old flags, old ropes, brass, copper, lead, and wooden fittings, cabin doors and beaches, broken glass and crockeryware, boats Europe rope, brass fittings, knives, carpets, old wood and iron block, troops mess utensils, leather belting boiler tubes, platedware rubbermats, back gammon and chest boards, ironware, and miscellaneous other articles,

Purchasers will have to pay custom's duty, &c, and clear the goods within ten days from the date of auction.

MENESSE & Co.,

Bombay, 29th June, 1906.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 3-30 p. m, (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, &c,

The property of a Gentleman consisting of writing and dressing tables, chairs, easy-chairs, chest of drawers, cupboards, travelling trunks, skin rugs, iron and wooden bedsteads, wearing apparels, a lot of valuable books, one banjo with case etc.

One double-barrel gun by A. Hollis and Sons, London, with case.

AT 2 P.M. (S.T.)

1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham, in very good order.
1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram, in very good order.
1 handsome strong victoria, in good order.
1 bay pony, quiet in harness,
1 grey arab, quiet in harness and saddle,

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE STORES, a quantity of Brass Pigs, Gun Metal and Iron, etc., at the Castle Park Arsenal, Fort, behind the Town Hall.

Under instructions from the Ordnance Officer-in-charge, Bombay Arsenal, Messrs BENNETT & Co will on MONDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 2-30 p. m. sharp, Standard (Bombay) time sell by Public Auction, at the above-mentioned place a large quantity of unserviceable stores, consisting of leather pieces, bags, sand common, pawling, doosootee, old iron, wrought scrap, zinc old scrap, water buckets, spades, shovels gun metal pig, old pig, brass pig, copper old, copper pig, lead pig, canvas, plain tape leather, old forts cotton gunny rubbish etc,

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUNGALOWS without houses and Stables at Napean Sea Road, Malabar Hill.

Under instruction from the Trustees of the trust Settlement of the late Sir Manockbai Furdoonji Banaji, deceased Messrs BENNETT & Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 1st August next at 4 p.m. (Bombay time) sell by Public Auction (if not previously sold) on the premises either in one or in two separate lots as may suit the intending purchasers the following very valuable landed properties:—

LOT No. I.

All that piece of freehold land with the Bungalow, stables, out houses and all other the buildings erected thereon, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue at Bombay, under No. 47 Pension, and Tax and under No. 104, Quit and Ground Rent and Collector's Old Nos. 573 and 101, New Nos. 2737 and 1131, and Old Survey No. 841, New Survey No. 7140, Assessed by the Municipality under Ward D No. 3324 (1), and Street No. 1, situate at Napean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement three thousand nine hundred and fifty-nine (3959) square yards or there about, and bounded on the north by the property being a portion of the selfsame property of which lots No. 1 and 2, now sold formed part formerly belonging to Jamsetjee Cursetjee Bottleboy and now to the Estate of the late Haji Haroon Seedick, deceased, on the South by, Lot No. 2, herein-after described, on the West by the Sea shore, and on the East by Napean Sea Road aforesaid and now occupied by Mr. A. M. Jivanji Bohra, Merchant, a tenant of the Vendors.

LOT No. II.

All that piece of freehold land with the two Bungalows Stables outhouses and all others the buildings erected thereon registered in the Books of the Collector of Bombay, under No. 47 pension and tax and under No. 104, quit and ground rent and Collectors Old Nos. 573 and 101, New Nos. 2737 and 1131, and Old Survey No. 841, New Survey No. 7140, Assessed by the Municipality under Ward D Nos. 3324 (2) and 3324 (3), and Street Nos. 2 and 3, situate at Napean Sea Road Malabar Hill, in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement three thousand four hundred and ten (3410) square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by Lot No. I hereinabove described, on the south by the property formerly of Framji Cowasji Marker but now of Bomanji Edulji Kashinath, on the West by the Sea shore, and on the East by Napean Sea Road aforesaid, One of which said Bungalows is now occupied by the said Mr. Furdoonji Merwanji Banaji, and a tenant and the other by Mr. Jehanjir Framji Bottleboy, as tenants of the vendors.

Note.—A portion of the above two pieces of land and of the land so already sold as aforesaid to the late Hajee Haroon Sidick, measuring only 45 square yard is of the quit and Ground Rent tenure, the rest being of the pension and tax tenure which last land has been redeemed from the assessment and is now entirely freehold.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Ardeseer Hormusji Dinshaw and Co. solicitor to the Trustees or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 29th June, 1906.

SAVARESSE'S SANDAL CAPSULES
Efficacious because absolutely pure. English Oil. Not made of celluline. Full directions. All Chemists.
Insist on SAVARESSE'S

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road near Mose Buildings. Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars. Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Rs. 1-4-0 Tiffins, Rs 1-0-0. Breakfast As. 12. Dinners served till late hours.

BANKS.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA AND THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Capital paid up..... Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits..... Gold $3,393,686·99

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopgate Str. Within, E.C.

BRANCHES.

Bombay,	Manila,	Singapore,
Calcutta,	City of Mexico,	San Francisco,
Hongkong,	Shanghai,	Washington, D. C
Kobe,	Yokohama,	Canton
Cebu.	Penang,	Monterey.

Panama.

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/48, Church Gate Street.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL....£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND.....£550,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON. E.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Tuticorin,
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Zanzibar,
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Mombassa,
Kurrachee,	Rangoon	Newera Eliya,	Nairobi,
Steamer Point,	Aden,	Kandy,	Chittagong

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

BOMBAY.

THE PEOPLE'S BANK OF INDIA LTD.

(Formerly the People's Banking and Commercial Association, Ltd.)

BANKING HOURS,

Week Days (Saturdays excepted) 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. (S. T.)
Saturdays 10 A.M. to 3 P.M. (S. T.)

ESTABLISHED APRIL, 1901.

Head Office: LAHORE.

[BRANCHES:—BOMBAY and

Punjab and N.-W.F. Provinces.—

BANNU
DERA GHAZI KHAN
DERA ISMAIL KHAN
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GUJRAT
HAFIZABAD
HUSHIARPORE
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JALLANDAR CITY
JHELUM
JHANG
KASUR
KOHAT
LYALLPORE
LUDHIANA
MIANWALI
MONTGOMERY
MULTAN CITY
MUZAFFARGARH
PATIALA
PESHAWAR
RAWALPINDI CITY
SIALKOTE
SRINAGAR (KASHMIR)
UMBALLA

United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.—

MEERUT
SAHARANPORE

Sind—

KARACHI
HYDERABAD
LARKANA
SHIKARPORE
SUKKUR

Biluchistan.—

QUETTA

AGENCIES.

AGRA
AMRITSAR
ALLAHABAD
AJMERE
CALCUTTA
DELHIE
MADRAS
LUCKNOW & SIMLA,
Etc.

AUTHORIZED, SUBSCRIBED Rs.
CAPITAL & RESERVE FUND. 5,17,000
WORKING FUNDS 42,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS are received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 8, 12, and 24 months at 4, 4½ and 5 per cent. p. a. interest respectively. Special rates for students and Public Institutions. Deposits for the benefits of widows and Orphans are received at special rate of 6 per cent p. a. Short Notice Deposits are received bearing interest at 3 per cent, p.a. repayable on one week's notice at any time after one month from the date of Deposit.

Interest and Dividends collected.

DRAFTS on Principal Towns of India granted.

CHEQUES of outstations, Hundies, Bills, Railway Receipts bought, collected and discounted.

Every description of Banking and Agency business transacted.

For copy of rules and other information apply to

VIDYA SAGAR PANDYA,
Manager.

Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 9,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
OARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank Egypt.)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS Esqr. } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY,	HANKOW,	PENANG,
BANGKOK,	KOBE,	RANGOON,
BATAVIA,	ILOILO,	SAIGON,
BOMBAY,	LYONS,	SAN FRANCISCO,
CALCUTTA,	MANILA,	SINGAPORE,
COLOMBO,	NAGASAKI,	SOURABAYA,
FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK,	TIENTSIN,
HAMBURG,	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

A. JEFFREY, Acting Agent.

1 Oliva Cathedral, Bombay.

BANKS.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (paid up) .....Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) .....Rs. 30,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rate which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL £562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500
RESERVE FUNDS.....£135,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KURRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... „ 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND... „ 10,800,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS ..... „ 1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND..... „ 1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

London,	Shanghai,	Port Arthur,	Kobe
Lyons,	Hongkong,	Mukden.	Osaka.
New York.	Tientsin	Talien.	Tokyo.
San Francisco.	Peking.	Chefoo.	Nagasaki.
Honolulu.	Newchwang.	Tieling.	Bombay.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS, FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL..... £800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £975,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS..... £800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET. LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES

Bombay	Medan, Deli (Sumatra)	Hongkong
Karachi	Singapore	Foochow
Calcutta	Kwala Lumpor	Saigon
Madras	Bangkok	Shanghai
Rangoon	Batavia	Tientsin
Colombo	Sourabaya	Hankow
Penang	Manila	Yokohama
Thaiping	Cebu (Philippines)	Kobe
Ipoh (Perak)		New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M,
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent

Esplanade Road, Bombay

FEVER DROPS. As. 4
(PROF. GAJJAR'S FORMULA.)
The BEST and CHEAPEST
Remedy for all FEVERS.

BLOOD PURIFYING SOLUTION, Re. 1
(PROF. GAJJAR'S FORMULA)
For poor or IMPURE BLOOD.
Strongly recommended for
SYPHILITIC TROUBLES.

SHARMA'S INKS.
Equal to the best Imported INKS, but CHEAPER.
For Prices Samples Apply to
The SUPERINTENDENT,
T. G. LABORATORY, Girgaum, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Re. 2 per inch); Fourth and onward Two Annas Re. 1 per inch); Twice or Once a week; First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Re. 2 per inch); Fourth and onward Three Annas per line (Re. 1-8 per inch). Minimum Charges Re. 2.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.
DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE
BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles; also for Naptha Lamps.
Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by
STANDARD OIL Co. of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.
5,000 Tons of STEEL BEAM
in all Sections and Weights,
ALSO
STEEL ANGLES, TEES,
PLATES, CAST IRON PIPES,
GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON SHEETS
kept in Stock, ready for delivery.
Full particulars and prices from
GEO. SERVICE & CO.,
King's Building,
HORNBY ROAD.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand Englishbuilt CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS, and VICTORIAS by well known Makers FOR SALE.

CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES Furnished with the latest styled, neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order.

CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, and PLATED-WARE, &c., FOR SALE and on HIRE.

SIMLA,
HOTEL METROPOLE.
CENTRALLY SITUATED OPPOSITE
the U. S. CLUB.
Undoubtedly the finest Cuisine in Simla
Beautifully Furnished and fitted.
Up-to-date in every respect.

Madame Polacek, the Proprietress, has returned from Europe and the Hotel will be under her immediate care during the Season.

Tariff from Rs. 5 per day.

Telegrams:—"METROPOLE," Simla.

EUROPEAN AGENCY.

INDENTS promptly executed at lowest cash prices for all kinds of British and Continental goods including:—
Boots, Shoes and Leather,
Chemicals and Druggists' Sundries,
China, Earthenware and Glassware
Drapery, Millinery and Piece Goods,
Fancy Goods, Perfumery and Stationery,
Hardware and Machinery
Photographic and Optical Goods,
Provisions and Oilmen's Stores etc. etc.
Commission 2½% to 5%.
Trade Discounts allowed.
Original Invoices supplied.
Special Quotations on Demand.
Sample Cases from £10 upwards.
Consignments of Produce Sold on Account.

WILLIAM WILSON AND SONS,
(Established 1814)
25, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.
Cable Address: "ANNUAIRE, LONDON"

THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The rates of Subscription to the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" are as follows:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBA

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL.

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,

Opposite the Town Hall.

Further extensions and renovations.

Spacious Dining and Sitting Room with ELECTRIC FANS.

Rooms airy and commodious with Bath-rooms attached to each.

Rates from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4-0 per day.

Special arrangements for monthly Boarders and Families making a prolonged stay.

Cuisine a Speciality.

Apply to the MANAGER.

DERMINA SOAP.

UNEQUALLED FOR THE COMPLEXION.

UNRIVALLED AS A TOILET-SOAP.

A LUXURY FOR THE BATH.

By its general use in the nursery, Children are protected from many infectious diseases common in the East, such as Dhoby Itch, Scarlatina Measles.

ABSOLUTE CURE FOR ECZEMA.

Per Box (3 cakes) Rs. 1-8.

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS AND STORE-KEEPERS.

BEYNON & CO.,

THE ESPLANADE PHARMACY,

BOMBAY.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Hansa Line steamer Marimfels 3560 tons Captain G Zittlosen sailed yesterday for Hamburg via Karachi with a general cargo

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Mackay 1643 tons Captain G J Heggins will sail to-day for Genoa with a general cargo

THE B I S N Co's steamer Muttra 2985 tons Captain J O'Sullivan will sail to-day for Calcutta, &c with a general cargo

THE German East Africa Line steamer Reichstag 1319 tons Captain M Kopplastatter will sail to-day for Zanzibar &c with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Major V G White Mr Hawchone M S N Stone Mr D R Minocher-homji Mr C A Siegertez Mr Ali Haji Osman Mr J J Castello wife and 2 children Miss Castello Mr and Mrs A Moore Mr Darashaw Framji and deck

ARRIVAL.

June.	Vessel.	Commander	From
23	R I M S Dufferin..	Warden	Southampton May 23

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
28	Kola s.....	Ramage	Persian Gulf
	Vadala s	Sewell	Rangoon, &c
	Marienfels s.....	Zittosen.....	Hamburg,

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—

Steamer Clan Mackay, Heggir for Genoa

" Ruchstag, Kapplstatte for Zanzibar, &c

" Muttra, O'Sullivan for Calcutta, &c

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Sonnebirg, for Hamburg

" Queimba, for Calcutta, &c

" Escada for Culcutta, &c

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS,

Vessels,	Names.	From
June		
25 Pentskota	R F Thomson	Bangoon
Pongola	C Axelson	Natal
Khedouig	H E stevens	Rangoon
25 Katanga	J McBride	Coconada
Langwik	W J Rose	Bombay
C of Manchester	H Finding	Liverpool
Alcana	D Morgan	Cuddalore

DEPARTURES.

Industry	D Milne	Bombay
Valetta	J Jones	Madras
Elvaston	W Fargher	Bombay

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessels.	From
21	Clan Goardon	Liverpool
22	Doncola	Freemante
26	Goorkha	London
26	Bangala	Rangoon

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's steamer Colaba, left Suez on the afternoon of the 27 h instant.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Alpine, arrived in London on the morning of the 27th instant.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macleod, left Suez on the morning of the 27th instant.

KEMP AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE twenty-fifth ordinary general meeting of the Company was held yesterday afternoon at the Company's office, Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Sir Harkissondass Narotumdass, presiding. The report is already published.

In proposing the adoption of the report the Chairman said :—I have the pleasure once again to place before you our report for the year ending March 31st 1906. There is not much to bring to your notice. The balance-sheet itself will tell you we have had a year of hard work in which the volume of business has been well maintained. Our steady statements are, I think very satisfactory. Competition has been fought and we have managed to hold our own although profits must suffer. You will be pleased to hear the Taj Branch which gave us so much trouble is now paying and we anticipate a fair return from that source. Owing to our very extensive dispensing trade, we have opened a separate Pharmacy in the Fort establishment which is splendidly fitted and which we are sure will be appreciated by our medical constituents as delays in dispensing will, we hope, be now considerably decreased the facilities in the new Dispensary being much greater than under the old system. The Laboratory is running very satisfactorily as are all the Branches and we look forward to even better business in the near future. The project of a building of our own which was brought forward some years ago has not escaped our attention and when a favourable opportunity occurs your Directors will endeavour to be ready to formulate a suitable scheme. Stock as usual has been carefully taken and checked by the verifyers.

That the report of the Directors for the year ending March 31st 1906 with the balance-sheet and profit and loss account were adopted. That a dividend of Rs. 14 per share being at the rate of 8½ per cent per annum on the paid up capital of the Company for the year ending March 31st 1906 was declared. Sir Harkisondass Narotamdass and Dr. R. Row were re-elected Directors. Mr N P N Wadia was re-elected Auditor for the ensuing year and that his remuneration be Rs. 350.

The general manager advised the share holders to inspect the laboratory which is now in excellent working order. The Health Officer of Bombay had recently inspected the Company's Manufacture of Chicken extract, and expressed himself highly satisfied. No Chicago scandals at Kemp and Company's. Vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

THE sides and top of the coach in which the King and Queen of Spain were sitting at the time of the explosion were, the "Express" Madrid correspondent states, lined with steel plates, making it to a large extent bomb-proof. This fact has been carefully kept secret, and as soon as the King and Queen had left the coach the troops surrounded it and refused to allow any one to examine it.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JUNE 28.

THE trough of low pressure against the hills and the Bombay monsoon though weak in the peninsula has given light general rain in the Central Provinces, Chota Nagpur and Bihar and moderately heavy rain in the United Provinces Its north-western limit is unchanged. The area of lowest pressure in North-East India to-day is in the north of Calcutta and the Bay current has strenghtened in Eastern Bengal and Asam.

In Burma the rainfall has been nearly general the principal amounts being; Tavo one inche and Akyab eight inches. Changes in cloud and temperature have been small.

In Orissa and North-East India nearly general rain has fallen except in the Central Districts. Silchar reports a fall of four inches, Hazaribagh two inches, Ranchi two and a half inches, and Chalbassa, Sambalpur and Balasore one inch.

Cloud has increased considerably in Eastern Bengal and Assam and skies are now moderately to heavily overcast everywhere in North-East India and Orissa. Temperature is still normal or in excess. In the United Provinces and the extreme east of the Punjab nearly general rain is reported. The chief amounts are: Gorakpur one inch, Lucknow three inches, Cawnpore four inches, Mainpuri one inch and a half, Bareilly six inches and a half, Delhi and Meerut one inch, Roorkee four inches, Debra Dun three inches, Chakrata one inch, and Simla two and a half inches In these parts the air has become damper and skies are still heavily overcast, while temperature has fallen, being thirteen degrees below normal in Umballa, and eleven degrees in Roorkee, Meerut and Delhi. In the rest of the Punjab and Kashmir the disturbance has passed away and the weather continues warmer than usual.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.	Esplanade.	Fort.	Colaba.
	In. Cts.	In. Cts.	In. Cts.	In. Cts.
Previously registered	11 88	12 36	12 74	12 81
Thursday 28th, June 1906	0 37	0 25	0 49	0 22
Total	12 25	12 61	12 23	13 03
Total fall to 28th June '05	1 57	5 54	5 53	4 46
Total fall to 28th, June '04	18 76	20 09	20 69	14 40

RAINFALL AT CUMBALLA HILL.

From 6 a.m, 27th to 6 a.m. 28th June.

Inches.	Cents.
0	2

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON THURSDAY, THE 28TH JUNE.

STATIONS,	Pressure 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Average hours.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Humidity 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation from 15th June to date.
Bushire 27th.	29·936	WNW	...	...	...	...	.....	0·00	0·00
Jask	29·918	SE	73	83·0	99·1	13	.....	0·07	−0·01
Muscat 27th ...	...	...	76	87·0	92·3	11	.....	...	...
Aden 27th....	29·575	SE	...	...	93·0	18	.....	0·00	−0·01
Lahore	29·385	S	53	83·8	103·4	2	.....	0·96	−0·90
Sirsa	29·424	S	32	89·1	107·8	2	.....	0·51	−1·10
Delhi	29·431	E	9	91·1	108·1	9	.....	1·84	−1·27
Agra	29·470	SW	29	88·9	107·5	8	0·59	2·82	+0·38
Cawnpore.....	29·502	S	44	85·3	108·4	15	3·98	5·24	+1·65
Allahabad ...	29·548	W	43	84·5	114·1	16	.....	1·65	−3·91
Jhansi	29·565	SW	31	93·0	108·5	13	0·04	0·19	−0·96
Jacobabad ...	29·446	S	48	86·1	110·6	4	.....	0·03	−0·01
Karachi	29·552	WSW	73	83·8	95·9	16	.....	1·31	+0·65
Joypore.....	29·546	W	49	85·1	105·2	3	.....	1·12	−1·14
Ajmere.....	29·571	SW	67	82·0	104·0	0	.....	3·88	+1·69
Deesa.....	29·609	SW	67	74·9	10·78	11	.....	1·08	+0·22
Ahmedabad..	29·641	WSW	78	76·1	103·6	6	1·98	10·39	+1·21
Bhuj	29·5 3	WSW	77	82·0	101·1	15	0·04	4·43	+2·51
Jamnagar ...	29·63	WSW	81	79·0	96·0	15	.....	6·50	−3·69
Dwarka	29·630	SW	79	83·3	09·3	15	.....	4·93	...
Rajkot	29·643	SW	39	76·4	97·9	1	.....	1·23	−2·81
Bhavnagar ...	29·641	SW	74	78·5	93·1	6	.....	7·5	+2·30
Veraval	29 676	SW	84	81·3	88·6	10	.....	2·27	−2·87
Neemuch	29·33	WSW	60	76·7	100·0	12	.....	2·91	−1·40
Indore	29·678	SW	76	74·1	95·1	12	0 02	9·78	+3·13
Saugor	29·633	WSW	55	79·0	101·4	13	0·19	5·14	−2·76
Jubbulpore ..	29·619	WSW	63	82·0	104·5	6	0·36	7·13	+0·43
Hoshangabad	29·657	SW	65	78·8	95·8	4	0·10	6·54	+0·43
Khandwa.....	29·639	W	78	77·6	99·2	12	0·28	8·30	+3·25
Raipur	29·654	SW	74	76·9	102·2	11	.....	5·19	−2·62
Nagpur	29·683	S	70	80·5	101·3	17	.....	4·75	−2·91
Amraoti	29·700	WSW	82	74·8	90·7	15	0·49	9·95	+3·89
Akola	29·670	SW	77	75·9	95·0	9	0·21	6·35	+1·64
Surat	29·655	SW	77	79·1	91·6	9	1·23	7·91	−0·71
Malegaon.....	29·681	WNW	...	...	...	...	.....	4·81	+0·10
Bombay	29·78	WSW	87	78·2	85·0	13	0·01	12·70	−5·39
Poona.....	29·762	SW	78	70·4	85·6	12	0·1	9·57	+5·10
Ahmednagar..	29·745	SW	78	70·1	89·4	6	...	7·65	+2·5
Aurangabad..	29·718	SW	0	74·7	87·8	9	0·01	6·74	...
Sholapur	29·769	SW	72	73·5	83·2	20	.....	4·12	+0·3
Ratnagiri.....	29·718	SW	93	74·9	84·8	13	0·18	24·28	−3·65
Bijapur.....	29·83	WSW	83	69·7	86·9	16	.....	4·71	+1·9
Belgaum	29·850	WSW	83	70·6	86·6	15	0·08	5·89	−1·92
Mormugoa ...	29·821	NW	86	73·4	81·5	14	0·01	24·64	+4·11
Karwar.....	29·823	SW	88	73·5	80·6	9	0·12	26·66	−7·52
Mangalore....	29·838	ENE	93	69·9	85·9	10	0·14	27·90	−6,01
Calicut	27·896	S	91	74·7	82·2	9	0·14	19·66	−4·11
Cochin	29·867	Calm	81	70·7	85·3	M	...	18·18	−9·14
Hyderabad (Deccan).	29·853	SW	83	65·3	89·2	18	.....	3·78	+0·92
Masulipatam.	29·71	W	79	73·7	87·3	11	0·6	8·83	+2,76
Vellary	29·752	Calm	93	80·6	96·1	13	...	8·12	+3·38
Cuddapa	29·82	WSW	72	72·7	89·0	14	.....	5·18	+3·52
Madras	29·78	W	74	74·8	90·2	9	.....	6·5	+3·45
Coimbatore...	29·777	SW	76	73·3	90·5	11	.....	2·56	+0·37
Trichinopoly.	29·810	SW	57	69·1	88·9	13	.....	2·20	+0·31
Nagapatam...	29·801	W	48	79·8	93·1	11	.....	2·42	+1·03
Colombo	29·780	SW	79	75·0	93·9	11	.....	2·20	+0·86
	29·858	SW	88	77·0	83·0	9	.....	3·65	−1·36

In column Wind Rate per hour 'L'=Light, M=Moderate, S=Strong, H=Hard, F=Fresh.

Bombay Local Rainfalls :—J J H = (0·37) 12·25 ; G T H = 0·25 (12·3 ; St G H = 0·51 (13·23 ; C P = 0·01 (12·70

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes have been generally small and irregular.

Winds are south-westerly to north-westerly at most of the reporting stations and force has been strong at Belgaum, Poona, Malegaon, Veraval, Rajkot, Dwarka, Deesa, Ajmer Karachi and Jamnagar.

Temperature.—The greatest variations are :—maximum 5° in excess at Cuddapah and Bellary and 5° to 11° in defect at Surat, Akola, Nagpur, Saugor, Bhavnagar Para, Ahmedabad, Cawnpore and Agra. The highest temperature in the shade was 108° at Jacobabad and the lowest 67° at Belgaum.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast over nearly the whole country.

Rain.—Twenty-four stations report rain, the heaviest falls being 3·98" at Cawnpore and 1·93" at Ahmedabad and 1·23" at Surat.

Weather continue favourable for passing showers in the Bombay Presidency.

N. LESLIE,

Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT.—JUNE 27.

10 p.m.	82·8

THURSDAY.—JUNE 28.

6 a.m.	82·1
10 a.m.	83·4
2 p.m.	85·4
4 p.m.	81·0

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MOUNTED SPORTS.

PROGRAMME FOR WEDNESDAY, 4TH JULY; 1906, AT 5-30 p.m (WEATHER PERMITTING).

1. Individual Test-Pegging—(a) Horses. (b) Ponies.
2. Dog Derby—Distance 100 yards for dogs of any breed Owners to stand at winning post.
3. Pre-Raphaelite Statues—Gentlemen to ride given course to blackboard. Draw an animal of which the name is given them. Lady gives name of animal and gentleman rides back. Shortest time wins.
4. Izaak Walton Stakes—Competitors will be provided with rod and line and must ride a given course to where "Fish" are lying; they must hook "Fish" without dismounting and return the same course. Shortest time to win.

It is hoped ladies will enter strongly for this event.

5. Pony Scurry (for all Ponies 14-1 and under).
6. Horse Scurry.

Entries for the Scurry should be received not later than Monday and should state class of horse and name and approximate riding weight (all in) of rider.

Competitors are requested to enter for as many events as possible beforehand.

Entries can be made either at the Gymkhana or direct to the Honorary Secretaries. Post-entries are accepted.

N.B.—"Horse" events are open to animals over 14-1 only. "Pony" events to those 14-1 and under.

By kind permission of Col O Tritton and Officers, the Band of the 10th Wellesley's Rifles will play during the afternoon.

J. HENDERSON GRAY,
W. G. PALMER,
Hony. Secretaries.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER" sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

IN THE RED SEA.

DEATH.

NARIMAN—Dinsha, son of Dr. Temulji Bhicaji Nariman, died suddenly of apoplexy in the Red Sea, on voyage to Europe, on Sunday morning the 24th June. (By Telegram.)

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

FISHER—June 20, at Landour, Mussoorie, the wife of R Walmsley Fisher, M B, Assistant Plague Medical Officer, Hoshiarpur, of a son.

DEATH.

PATTERSON—June 24, at Rohri, Eliza, wife of John Patterson, retired Loco Foreman, N-W Ry, of May Bank, Abernethy, Scotland.

SERRAVALLO'S TONIC

HAS BEEN AWARDED

20 GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS.

Highly recommended by Medical Authorities all over the world.

CURES :

ANEMIA,

CHLOROSIS,

DEBILITY,

NEURASTHENIA.

Price Rs. 2 per bottle.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Kemp & Co Ltd

BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 25m, Sun sets, 6h. 41m., High Water, 4·3m. 4·31a. Low water, 9·33m., 11·6a.

Celebration of the King Emperor's birthday in India.

Bank holiday.

Birthday parade of troops in garrison 8·30 a.m.

P. and O. s. s. Peninsular, with English mails of 15th instant, due to arrive at 9 a.m.

Presentation of address to Mr. Haji Ismail Hasham, Bombay Steam Navigation Company's office, Carnac Bridge 4·30 p.m. (S. T.)

Harwood League Football, 5-45 p.m.

Cricket, Bombay Gymkhana vs. Next XVI.

AN ANNUAL FAIR.—The Annal Vithoba Temple Fair will be held at Matunga on Monday the 2nd proximo.

KING'S BIRTHDAY.—The Goan Community of Bombay celebrates to-morrow (Saturday) the 30th inst. the birthday of His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor Edward VII with a Social Gathering at the Framji Cawasji Institute Hall at Dhobi Talao at 9·30 p. m (Standard Time).

FIRE IN COLABA.—A quantity of hemp stored in the Fort Press Company's premises at Colaba was destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon. The fire was immediately discovered and put out with the aid of the fire appliances of the press. The damage is estimated at Rs. 40.

A BATHING FATALITY.—Luxman Dhaku, aged 25 years, residing at Government House Road, Parel, went on Tuesday last to take a bath at a well. When drawing water from the well, he overbalanced himself and fell into it. On an alarm being raised, the Police dragged the well without success. On Wednesday, the body was found floating on the water-surface of the well.

A FATAL SLIP FROM A ROOF.—One Bhagoo Amrutha, aged 35 years, and his wife residing at the Samaipura 14th Lane, went on to the roof of their house to adjust the tiles on Wednesday, as the roof was leaking. While on the roof, Bhagoo's foot slipped and he fell on the road from a height of about 20 feet. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital where it was ascertained, he had sustained a skull fracture. He shortly after succumbed at the Hospital.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By the kind permission of Lieut.-Col. S. J. Sarjant, V. D. and Officers of 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Vol Band will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 5-15 p. m. to-day.

Polka.....	The Bugle Call ..... Ostlere
Overture	Tutti in Maschera..... P. drotti
Selection	Ma Mie Rosette..... Caryll
Valse	Brillante ..... Chopin
Selection	The Spring Chicken ..... Monckton
Galop	The Cyclists..... Kepler

FAREWELL ENTERTAINMENT TO MR. NIGEL-JONES.—Last evening, in the large hall of the Government Telegraph Recreation Club, Waudby Road, the staff of the Telegraph Department in Bombay gave a brilliant farewell entertainment in honour of Mr. M.E. Nigel-Jones, Assistant Superintendent, Government Telegraphs, Bombay Sub-division, whose services have been transferred to Chittagong in Bengal. The two upper halls of the premises were illuminated with Kitson's lamps in a manner which added effectively to the brilliancy of the scene. The walls were tastefully decorated with shields, cross banners and ferns. The floor was well prepared for the dance, with which the proceedings commenced, and soon after the guests collected in one of the halls, where Mr. N. U. K. Leslie, Superintendent Telegraphs, Bombay office, addressing the assembly, spoke in very complimentary terms of Mr. Jones's unvarying courtesy, the great personal interest he had taken in the welfare of the men under him, and chiefly in connection with the Telegraph Recreation Club. Three cheers were called for Mr. and Mrs. Jones, which were heartily given by those present. Mr. Jones made a suitable acknowledgement, after which dancing was resumed and kept up till the small hours of the morning. A word of praise is due to Mr. Charles H. Cooke, the Honorary Secretary, who was responsible for the arrangements of the evening.

POLICEMEN IN TROUBLE.—At the Esplanade Police Court, Bombay, yesterday, before Mr. N. W. Kemp, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Krishna Balu a Hindu, charged Bhikaji Ramji, Police sepoy No. 348 A, Gopal Dhondu, police sepoy No. 1547 A, and Tatia Ramji, police sepoy No. 461 A with criminal trespass and assault. Mr. B. J. Dhondi, pleader, prosecuted, while Mr. Chunilal H. Setalwad barrister-at-law, defended the accused. The case for the prosecution was that on the 15th instant the first accused went to complainant's house at Dhobi talao and told complainant that he had a warrant against him for taking away one Ladoobai, who was the wife of the second accused. Complainant said Ladoobai was not second accused's wife. The first accused thereupon caught him by the neck and slapped him. The other two accused then came in, and the second accused assaulted complainant with kicks and fists, while the third accused held him. The first accused then ran away. The other two were following him, but were stopped by Dr. Rahiman Sulamji, a hospital assistant, who lived opposite the complainant's house and who was attracted to the scene on hearing the cries of the complainant. He handed them over to a policeman, who placed them before Inspector Bodley. The latter reported the matter to the Commissioner of Police, who suspended the three policemen and referred the complainant to the Court. The defence was that the first accused had not gone to complainant's house at all. The second accused took a letter from Ladoobai's husband to the complainant's house and asked the women to go to her husband. Complainant thereupon beat the accused. The third accused interfered and separated them. Some evidence having been recorded, further hearing of the case was adjourned.

THE BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

Cost of the Set-Backs.

AN adjourned monthly meeting of the members of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, in the Municipal Council Hall, Dr. A. G. Viegas presiding.

STREET IMPROVEMENTS AND RAISING OF LOANS.

Consideration was given to a proposal of the Standing Committee recommending, that sanction be given to an additional grant of Rs. 2,40,000 to meet the cost of Street Improvement, provided the Corporation approved of it.

It was proposed to refer the matter to a Committee.

The Hon. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, speaking upon the proposition, remarked that the Standing Committee had, of late, fallen into the habit of not taking the responsibility of making a recommendation. This, he considered, was not the right thing to do. They had incurred the liability in question, and now it was not necessary to refer the matter to a Committee, but they should sanction the payment of the amount, and ask the Commissioner to have their liability fixed so as not to disturb their Budget grants. At present they were absolutely ignorant of the liability and it was therefore necessary that they should be in a position to know the amount of their liabilities. He did not blame the Commissioner in the least in regard to the matter, became the system had existed for a very long time, and he was no way responsible for it. He moved an amendment against the proposition of referring the matter to a Committee, that sanction be given to the recommendation of the Commissioner for an advance of Rs. 2,00,000 from the surplus loan balances and that the Commissioner be requested to submit without delay a full and complete list of all the liabilities incurred in the acquisition of properties and set-backs which had been atquired up till the present.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola contended that as referred to by the previous speaker, the present case, strictly speaking could not come under section 131. In that section provision was made for special or unforeseen emergencies. The subject in hand had been considered at Budget time, it was not passed then, and it came before the Corporation in April last. The Corporation had been finding money for the street improvements, from two sources. One of them was the revenue and the other, the loan balances. They could not pay more than a lakh of rupees towards the road improvements from the revenue source. Any sum of money over and above one lakh of rupees to be expended for the same purpose was to come out of the loan balances. He feared that they had come to this position, that while they contributed Rs. 3,00,000 to the Improvement Trust every year, for the improvement of the City, they themselves were spending over two lakhs of rupees on set-backs. Their maximum contribution for street improvements, should not go beyond one lakh of rupees, out of the revenue account. Unless they were certain that Government would authorise them to float a loan to meet that liability, it would be dangerous to keep on paying money out of the surplus balances.

Mr. W. D. Sheppard, the Municipal Commissioner said that he quite agreed that the revenue liability of the Corporation in the matter of set-backs should be united to a sum of one lakh of rupees per annum. On this occasion he was asking for a sum of two lakhs of rupees, to be met from Loan Funds. The proposal was not a new one, but was quite in accordance with the practice adopted by his predecessor Mr. Harvey. They stood that day again in the same position as when their possible liabilities, on account of set-backs, amounted to from four to five lakhs of rupees. The actual payments during the last two years, as he showed in his administration report came to Rs. 1,53,000 in 1904-05, while in the year's report for 1905-06 the figure stood at Rs. 1,96,000. For the ensuing year their payments might run up to between Rs 2,50,000 and Rs. 3,00,000. The whole question of the financing of the set-back expenditure was before a Committee, and he was now in correspondence with the Government of Bombay on the question of raising a loan.

In connection with this question Government had suggested that the Corporation might wish to utilize for set-back purposes the money that was eventually to come back to them from the City Improvement Trust. But in reply to their suggestion he (the Commissioner) had replied that the sums of money so returned could only be treated as revenue receipts, that the Corporation desired that future generations should share the cost of those permanent improvements to the City. There was a special section in the Improvement Trust Act, namely section 41 A, through the provisions of which the Corporation received back from the Improvement Trust all the money spent by the Corporation on street improvements, whenever these improvements fell within the lines of an existing or future Trust's schemes. This had been the case since the year 1898. The set-backs in the more congested part of the city were very necessary, and also were very expensive, but it was also in the most congested portions of the city that Improvement Trust Schemes were most required. It was probable therefore that if the Corporation raised a loan for say, ten or fifteen lakhs of rupees, they would get a great deal of the money back, from the Improvement Trust in future years and therefore, he did not think that the Corporation need feel any objection to advancing the necessary amounts. On general principles, he did not think Government would refuse to grant them a loan on reasonable terms, in England the period of loans for purposes of road improvement was never less than 60 years, was ordinarily 80 years, and it was suggested that it should be increased to 100 years. Even if the Corporation got a loan for a period of 40 years, he thought it was advisable that they should accept it. He firmly believed that Government would not refuse them the loan for a period of years which would be a lengthy one. The correspondence with the Government however might be a prolonged one but was bound to be satisfactory, and they should not therefore, wait to sanction the amount until the loan was actually sanctioned.

Mr. D. E. Wacha was not in favour of such large amounts being spent for the same purpose, to which the Improvement Trust had directed their energy. It was said that in the long run, when the Improvement Trust took from the Corporation their set-backs, the latter would recoup the money spent on them. But the Trust took over from the Corporation only those streets that fell in their line of improvement schemes. But then what about those set-backs situated in localities other than the one that came into the Trust's scheme? There lay a risk of perhaps accumulating liabilities which might prove very dangerous to the Corporation. It was a serious matter requiring serious consideration at their hands.

The amendment was then put to the vote and carried.

FAMINE IN BOMBAY.

Effect of the Monsoon.

The following Telegram from the Government of Bombay has been sent to the Government of India dated 27th June.

Good rain during week in parts Karachi, Hyderabad, Ahmedabad, Broach, Surat, Konkan, Deccan, Belgaum and Native States, moderate in parts Panch Mahals, Kaira, Bijapur and Dharwar and slight in parts Sukkur, Larkana, Upper Sind Frontier and Thar and Parkar. Sowing generally continues and seedlings in good condition. Transplation commenced in parts Karachi, Sukkur, Larkana and Savantvadi. Drinking water supply much improved, except in parts Sholapur, Belgaum, Dharwar, Kolhapur and Kathiawar. Irrigation canals, tanks and wells being replenished by rain. Agricultural stock deficient in parts and takavi granted for purchase of bullocks. Condition of cattle still deteriorating for want of fodder. Green grass expected to be soon available. Price of local fodder two to three times above normal. Stocks of food-grains with merchants sufficient. Quantity of grain purchaseable per rupee, in Deccan 28 to 60 per cent., in Karnatak 37 to 49 per cent., in Gujarat 20 to 40 per cent, in Konkan 25 to 43 per cent. and in Sind 10 to 25 per cent. less than normal. Numbers on test works on last day of week ending 16th instant—Dharwar 183, Phaltan 140, Miraj (junior) 244 Kathiawar 973; total 1,440. Distress not acute. Condition of agricultural labourers fair to good. Relief workers generally in good condition and relief measures adequate. Numbers on relief decreasing owing to fall of rain and consequent demand for field work. Returning emigrants get sufficient employment in fields and on other works in their villages. No aimless wandering or emaciation. Public health generally good. Cholera still prevalent in places in Deccan, Karnatak and Kolhapur. Numbers on relief—British districts—Deccan: works 24,317, gratuitous 88,395; total 62,712. Karnatak: works 15,052, gratuitous 16,495; total 31,547. Native States: works 5,822, gratuitous 2442; total 8,254.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

A meeting of the members of the Bombay Natural History Society took place at the Society's Rooms yesterday, Lt-Col W B Bannerman, I. M. S. presiding.—

NEW MEMBERS.

The election of the following 82 new members since last meeting was duly announced :—

Lieut.-Col. H. Thomson, I. M. S. (Madras); Lieut.-Col. C. F. Willis, I. M. S. (Satara); Capt. G. McPherson, I. M. S. (Godhra, Panch Mahals); Lieut. T. B. Fletcher R. N. F. E. S (Ceylon); Mr. C. W. E. Cotton, I. C. S. (Vellore); Mr. H. F. Salt, R. H. A. (Meerut); Mr. T. H. Mann (England); Mrs. O. S. Mawson, (Bombay); Major A. S. Buckle R. F. A. (Karachi); Dr. J. D. Gimlette (Singapore); Mr. H. H. Marshall (Mandalay); The Honorary Secretary, 58th Battery, R. A. Mers (Ahmednagar); The Honble Mr. C. S. Bayley, C. S. I., I. C. S. (Hyderabad, Deccan); Major, the Honble D. Forbes-Sempill (Nowshera, Punjab); Mr. H. J. Davies (Yenangyaung, Upper Burma). Mr. W. A Cave (Colombo Ceylon); Mr A H Sparling (Aligarh), Mr F P Young (Sangli, S M C); Mr M H Cakes (Gonda Dist), Lieut F H James (Santa Cruz), Capt L T R Hutchinson I M S (Bombay), Mr G Ostermayer (Bombay) Lieut R B M Wood (Bhamo, Upper Burma). Mr R N Parker (Rawal Pindi) Mr A H Hammond (Bombay), the Honble James W Best (Balaghat C P), Mr. J. Wein (Bombay); Mr. G. Bottoni (Bombay); Mr. H. R. Greaves (Bombay); Mr. H. Jackson, I. F. S. (Naini Tal). Capt. R. S. Pottinger (Kolhapur); Mr. H. Kelsall-Slater, F.G.S. (Bangalore) I Mr. O. Allen Harker (Dhulia, Khandesh); Lieut. J. F. Mackenzie, R.A-M.C. (Meerut); Lieut. E. W. C. Braidfield. I. M. S. (Bombay), Professor K Burnett (Hyderabad, Deccan); Capt. F. H G Hutchinson I M S Belgaum); the Honble Major Hugh Daly, C S I (Indore, C I). Mr. Lionel Newcombe (Coorg, S India); Capt A Murphy, I M S (Bombay); Major J W Dwane (Ranikhet); the Honorary Secretary United Service Library (Poona); Rev Trevor Bomford C M S (Tarn-Taran, Amritsar District, Punjab), Lieut A H Proctor, IMS Amritsar, Punjab) Mr. Fred Canning, I F S Bahraich, Oudh) Major H Wigram (Srinagar Kashmir) Mr A P Percival IFS (Balaghat, CP) the Honble Mr. J M Doule, C S I, ICS (Lahore). Mr. W B Wilson (Calicut, Malabar Coast), Mr. John Whitehead, IFS (Pilibhit, UP), Lieut. G A Penter (Sitapur) the Mess President, 1st Royal Sussex Regiment, (Umballa), Kumar Shree Vijayadevji of Dharampur (Dharampur), the Director of Agriculture Madras (Madras) Cap

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The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JUNE 29, 1906.

EARTHQUAKE IN ENGLAND.

IN reading the accounts of the earthquake in South Wales and the South West corner of England, it is comforting to have it, on the authority of Professor John Milne, that displays of volcanic and seismic activities are phenomena which lead to narratives often filled with gross exaggeration; and as that which is unusual and wonderful stimulates a creative faculty, it frequently happens that seismological inexactitudes spread more rapidly than the truth. He cites the journalistic accounts of the earthquake at San Francisco in support of his statement and shows that, whereas thousands were reported to have lost their lives, official versions gave less than four hundred. Details of Wednesday's shock in England may dwindle down and disappear, very much in the same way. Another fallacy which Professor Milne puts his finger on, and one which has not yet been overtaken, is to the effect that our world, in consequence of some general but baneful influence, has of late been trembling and quaking more frequently than has been her wont. They have been more faithfully reported—apart from detail—that is all. The learned professor is able to prove that from 1899 to 1905 inclusive, the yearly number of world-disturbing earthquakes has been 91, 56, 43, 64, 58, 29 and 55. In the year 1905, we had, therefore, one large earthquake less than the yearly average, which is 56. Since the end of 1905, the large earthquakes have numbered seven or eight. He does not deny that the Californian earthquake of July last year was entirely eclipsed as a world-shaker by two disturbances which originated in Central Asia, but he remarks that, as wandering tribes do not write to the newspapers, those, so far the public is concerned, had no existence. More attention is directed to European earthquakes than to those of well-known foreign countries, while those of rare occurrence in England alarm us, perhaps unnecessarily. It is worthy of remark that Professor Milne, only a month ago, speculated as to whether the foundations of Great Britain are quite secure. Well, said the Professor, Britain has had its days of pronounced bradyseismical movements, with their attendant volcanoes and earthquakes, but those movements are "now extremely feeble, and it is doubtful whether in the historical period a fault of any great magnitude has been produced. Nevertheless, adjustments along old lines of fracture, now occur, at the outside a dozen times a year, and Britain contributes to the microseisms of the world—of which there are thirty-thousand, a possible twelve. He seemed not only to look forward to one of these contributions within a short period of time, but to regard it with pleasurable anticipation, because by it a great deal of London's ugliness might be removed, because although an earthquake in the city would be dangerous and expensive, it would also be instructive, give work for the unemployed and rouse feelings of sympathy between neighbours—which do not exist in London. But the earthquake does not appear even to have been felt in London, but to have kept quite clear of it. Nevertheless, it was sufficiently alarming and destructive.

SEA-BORNE TRADE IN BOMBAY.

THE report issued by the Hon. Mr. J. L. Jenkins, Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari, is commendably prompt in its appearance, for, just received, it treats with the year ending in March last. Such a document is bound to consist largely of tabular statements, but from amongst the figures can be abstracted many facts of interest. The aggregate sea-borne trade of the Presidency exclusive of Sind has increased in value by Rs. 372 lakhs to Rs. 157,45,21,813 or by 2·42 per cent. but the increase has been confined exclusively to Government transactions. Private trade showed a decrease of five lakhs, it now standing at Rs. 135,42,06,760, the Foreign Trade declining by Rs. 1·11 crores and the coasting trade expanding by Rs. 1·11 crores. The former is still well over three times the volume of the latter, but it is noteworthy that in Bombay the total average of the past decade is something over sixteen and a half crores greater than in the previous decade, while the increase between the year just passed and in 1875-6 was Rs. 151 crores or 180 per cent. The check in the expansion of Foreign trade of the Port which amounts to one hundred and seventeen lakhs is attributed to the unsteady movements in treasure which shows a falling off of Rs. 907 lakhs though, on the other hand, merchandise has improved by seven hundred and ninety lakhs. In treasure there was a heavy decline of over Rs. 524 lakhs in the transactions with the Straits Settlements as the imports of silver coin for coinage in Straits dollars and the exports of coined dollars practically ceased during the year. The value of these transactions was Rs. 3 lakhs against Rs. 527 lakhs in 1904-05. There was a marked falling off of Rs. 341 lakhs in imports of gold sovereigns and of Rs. 183 lakhs in imports of silver bar. Under merchandise the improvement is shared both by imports and exports. The imports have improved by Rs. 3·52 crores to Rs. 36·50 crores and the exports of Indian Produce by Rs. 4·19 crores to Rs. 44·73 crores.

The re-exports of foreign merchandise have also improved by Rs. 18·75 lakhs. The total export trade is in excess of the import trade by Rs. 379 lakhs. In the Coasting Trade both imports and exports of Indian produce have advanced, while those of Foreign merchandise have slightly declined; these variations resulted in an aggregate advance of Rs. 104·36 lakhs under merchandise. Movements in treasure in this trade do not attain considerable dimensions and resulted as usual in an excess of exports over imports amounting to Rs. 6·65 lakhs. The largest increase in the merchandise returns is under articles either partly or wholly manufactured and is chiefly due, Swadeshism notwithstanding, to a remarkable advance in yarns and textile fabrics. An increase of 83 lakhs in metals indicates a healthy commercial tone in the Presidency, while the extra forty lakhs under the heading of Food and Drink is accounted for by so harmless a matter as sugar. As for the exports, which have expanded by 2·83 crores this has been despite decreases in the export of sugar and wheat. The receipts of the Bombay Custom House during the year aggregated Rs. 1,93,35,631 a decided increase on the previous year though the receipts on the land frontiers showed a decrease to Rs. 1,65,699, the greatest diminution being on the Portuguese line. The chief thing to note, however, is the increase of the growth of exports as compared with imports. We have this year heard it stoutly maintained that the poverty of India is a thing which has been exaggerated for various obvious reasons and the best of all answers to those who complain of the "drain on India's life blood" is to be found in these returns. But as these are official figures, they will presumably be quietly ignored lest they expose too clearly the falsehoods which a certain party tries to pass off as irrefutable truths.

BRITANNIA AND HER RIVALS.

AMIDST all the excursions and alarums of war, monarchy, and trade, it is good to know that Britannia still rules the waves—at any rate, the Western waves. They talk of economy in naval expenditure; but a certain class of short-sighted individuals always did talk of it. Because within living memory there has been no serious prospect of invasion, Englishmen have shut themselves up in their kernel of self-complacency and trusted to God and the right to keep our tight little island as snug and invincible as ever. But happily there are wise men still left at Home who keep an eagle-eye upon the growth of the navies of Europe, and upon those who would rise to the empyrean of human happiness if they could lower the trident of Britannia, and humble John Bull in the dust. So, thank Heaven, Britain refuses to stop building men-of-war. While Germany goes on arming, and America follows suit, Britain will continue to pay her millions for the preservation of her pre-eminence on the sea. Those who carp at the growth of British ships should have the fact of Germany's naval development unceasingly thrust before their eyes. In 1894—only twelve years ago—Germany did not possess a battleship. In the following year she started with seven, now she has fifteen, either building or ready for action. And she is building so fast that by the end of 1907, she will have twenty-two first-class battleships. This is a formidable foe, within a few hours of England's shores, and while the Kaiser goes on talking Peace (with one hand on the hilt of his sword) he is arming to the teeth, and when the struggle comes—then God help the right. In the meantime Britain cannot afford to sit still. Thanks to the Prime Diplomat who now rules the nation upon which the sun never sets, and to the far-seeing diplomacy of Lord Lansdowne, a whole fleet has, as it were, been added to ours by the Anglo-French Entente, and while that Treaty exists with its present cordiality Germany's ambitions will be crippled ere their consummation has commenced. So long as France and England keep guard, hand in hand, over the North Sea their immunity from attack is tolerably complete. At the same time Britain must not cease to arm on the strength of even the Entente Cordiale, for should unforeseen circumstances arise the old innuendo "L'Albion Perfide" may at any moment again be heard. For the present the position of the British Fleet is assured. Britain has now exactly as many battleships as France and America combined, and the provision of "four large armoured ships," provided for in this year's programme, is perhaps adequate to secure British naval preponderance.

THE Agricultural outlook in the Bombay Presidency has considerably improved as a result of the general rainfall. Good rain is shown to have fallen in many parts, including the Konkan, Palanpur, Kolhapur, Ahmedabad, Broach, Deccan, Kathiawar, and Mahi Kantha. Other parts received only slight showers, but the rainfall having been fairly general all over the Presidency, only a few are now unable to get to work on the land. Irrigation tanks have been replenished and the supply of drinking water is more abundant. As yet, however, there has not been sufficient rain to remove all cause of anxiety, and some time must elapse before the results of last season's scarcity are removed, as a glance at the district reports will show. In Ahmednagar, for example, rainfall has been general and sufficient for sowing purposes and beneficial to standing garden crops. Unfortunately, however, agricultural stock is insufficient; cattle are deteriorating in condition and many useless animals are still being sold off. Furthermore, the condition of cultivators and agricultural labourers is bad and distress is severe. People on relief are generally in good condition and relief measures are officially reported to be adequate. Still cholera prevails in five talukas. Poona has had general rain, but still insufficient for sowing purposes in two talukas. Fodder supply and agricultural stock are deficient, but advances are being made for the purchase of grass and bullocks. Water supply is being gradually improved by the rain, but it is still low in irrigation tanks, channels and wells. There is no aimless wandering, yet people do not resort to the relief works, preferring employment in the fields wherever they are ready for operations. In Sholapur collectorate sowing is in full swing, but, also, locusts have made their appearance. The condition of cattle is better here than in some districts, but that of progress is deteriorating and it has been found necessary to distribute gratuitous relief. Distress is severely felt by the poorer classes in Pandharpur taluka, but the condition of weavers and artisans is good to fair.

In Satara rain has been sufficient for sowing purposes, but more is needed in parts. The condition of cattle is not good in the affected areas. The water-supply is greatly improved by recent rain, but small-pox and cholera still prevail. Bijapur has an improved prospect. The majority of emigrants have reduced and find work in fields and on works started by takavi recipients and other well-to-do people. The condition of the town population is fair, but that of cultivators and field-labourers is unsatisfactory. Dharwar reports the condition of cultivators, agricultural labourers, weavers and artisans generally fair. In Kolhapur the supply of drinking water is deficient, and that for irrigation purposes is running short. Agricultural stock is sufficient, but not in good condition though that may shortly come. Kathiawar reports a deficient water supply, scarcity prevailing in Jamnagar and distress in five districts where the condition of cultivators and agriculturists is causing anxiety, though gratuitous relief is being distributed by the Mahajans. With all this gloom around us, it is consoling to know that other localities have no cause for complaint. In Hyderabad and the Upper Sind frontier the outlook is bright. Ahmedabad sends in a glowing report. So, too, does the Panch Mahals. They have had sufficient water and the sowing of crops has proceeded apace. Broach reports:—Lands being prepared for kharif cultivation in parts of Broach, Vagra, Amod, Jambusar and Anklesvar talukas. Cotton sown in some places. Sowing of minor crops continues in Amod and Jambusar talukas and of rice in Amod taluka and Hansot petha; sowing of cotton and rice retarded owing to excessive rain in Anklesvar taluka. Supply of fodder and water sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Surat is equally fortunate, with rainfall general; sowing generally in progress; transplantation of rice seedlings commenced; supply of fodder and water sufficient; agricultural stock in good condition; water in irrigation wells increasing. Thana and Colaba, Canara and Khandesh, all send in reports full of good cheer which it is to be hoped will continue to characterise them.

MR. EDWARD GILES, C. I. E., has been appointed an additional Member of Council.

THE Telegraph Department announces that all the lines to Burma are now right and no delay to traffic is expected.

THE P. & O. Company's s. s. Arabia with the outward Mails of the 22nd instant, left Suez at 11-30 p.m. yesterday.

THE public at Agra are in great distress owing to the sudden stoppage, without warning of the water supply on Tuesday.

THE Stores Committee is dispersing this week, and its report will now be considered by the Government of India in the usual course.

THE Committee which has been sitting to frame regulations for the Calcutta University has nearly completed its work, and some of the members have already left Simla.

THE deliveries of wheat at Karachi by the North-Western Railway have steadily increased of late, and the export trade has benefitted proportionally. As the Monsoon now seems in a fair way to establishing itself thoroughly, there will be less demand for wheat in Upper India, and thus large quantities will be immediately available for shipment to Europe.

THE Anti-typhoid Inoculation Committee's recommendation that the practice of voluntary inoculation against enteric fever should be resumed has been approved by the Army Council. The voluntary inoculation of men proceeding abroad is now being carried out, and arrangements are being made with regard to those now serving in India.

THE approximate statement of traffic of the Barsi Light Railway Company, Limited, (43 miles open) for the week ending 16th June, 1906, amounted to Rs. 3,443, being a decrease of Rs. 591 on the corresponding week of last year. The total earnings from 1st January to 16th June 1906, were Rs. 85,551 being a decrease of Rs. 44,077.

IT is announced by the Director-General of the Post Office in India that a reduction in the rates of poundage now charged on the sale of certain denominations of British postal orders will be made from the 1st July next. On and after that date, the poundage charged will be 1·2 anna on British postal orders of denominations of the value of 6d. to 2s. 6d., one anna on those of the value of 3s. to 15s.' and one and a half anna on those of the value of 15s. 6d. to 21s.

DURING the week ending June 26, two hundred and fifty-eight chests of opium were removed from warehouse in Bombay. Two hundred and thirty-eight and a half were shipped to China and half a chest to Zanzibar. One chest was purchased by the farmer at Palitana, 2 by the farmer at Godhra, 13 by the farmer at Ahmedabad, 2 by the farmer at Bhownagar and one by the farmer at Gondal. Two hundred and two chests were imported from Indore.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending June 26, was 782, giving a death-rate of 49·38 per annum per thousand as against 42·75, the corresponding period of last year, and 39·13 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 74 died from fevers; 47, plague; 1, small-pox; 11, measles; 33, cholera; 2, leprosy; 63, phthisis; 29, diseases of the nervous system; 204, affections of the respiratory organs; 53, diarrhœa; 24, dysentery; 45, still-born; 91, old age and debility; 8, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 17; Brahmin, 21; Lingaet, 2; Bhattia, 3; Hindu of other caste, 373; Hindu low caste, 133; Musalman, 128; Parsee, 23; Jew, 2; Native Christian, 20; Eurasian, 3; European, 4; Negro-African, 2; and other and unknown castes, 1. The total number of births was 357 as against 331, the corresponding period of last year, and 313 the average over the past five years.

M. BEAUVOISIN has had his house in the Rue de la Chapelle, Paris, sacked by burglars, who left notes behind them, in which they informed him: "Your clock has stopped chiming. We will take it to the watchmaker." "For fear you should be robbed, we are removing your jewellery."

Calling attention to the restrictions being placed upon the free entrance to professions and trades, Sir John Macdonell, in the "Nineteenth Century," says that in Pennsylvania no one may carry on the business of plumbing or house draining without having passed an examination. In Connecticut, Maine, Michigan, and Texas embalmers must be certificated. In Connecticut it is not lawful to carry on the trade of a barber unless the applicant has obtained a certificate of registration, passed an examination before a board of examiners, established to their satisfaction that he is of good moral character, and that he has served his trade for three years, is possessed of competent skill, and has a competent degree of knowledge of the common diseases of face and skin; and similar laws have been passed in several other states.

THE STRATEGY OF ARABIA.

Britain and "the English of the East."

EAST of Suez the most interesting political development is undoubtedly the coming of Arabia into the rapidly-extending circle of international rivalry. The problem of the Far East has reached its solution for some time to come by the recoil of Russia before the assertion of Japanese military power, while the Central Asian rivalry of Great Britain and Russian Chauvinism has also experienced the quiescent effect of the "Anglo-Japanese alliance.

But the debility of Russian Imperialism in these directions, writes Anglo-Egyptian" aggravated as it is by internal commotion by withholding her from an active assertion of her traditional role in the Near East, has given an entirely new aspect to the revival of this ancient subject of international jealousy.

Not only do we see new actors upon this old political stage, as well as former ones in new roles, but the scope of the stage itself has been extended from Syria and the Levantine coast line to the waters of the Indian Ocean. The drama has acquired a vastly greater sweep and significance than in those bygone times when it centred around what Kinglake described as an obscure shrine in Palestine.

Russia still looks longingly from her sentry-line at Kars towards the Mediterranean beyond Iskanderoon, but with that consistent ill-luck which, since 1877, has always placed a greater distance between her and the minarets of St. Sophia, she is now forced to look on while her intended part in Asia, Minor, Syria, and Palestine is being taken by a more able actor, who, by the adoption of entirely new methods, is being welcomed as a permanent institution where Russia could only make her way by force of arms.

By the assistance of Germany the Turkish Empire is acquiring a lease of new life from Constantinople to the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf. It is a lease of life, however, which is new in the sense that a dyed garment is new, and for the future we must expect to find Turkish action throughout the Near East suffused with a strong Teutonic colouring.

Now, it may be asked, if this is the case, and if Turkish policy is falling under the tutelage of a far more cold and calculating influence than itself, is it not somewhat paradoxical to find Turkish activity in renewed eruption at points so far distant from its centre as upon its furthest confines, on the Persian and Egyptian frontiers, in the Yemen and the Persian Gulf, in place of a less ostentatious and more natural revelation on the line from Konieh towards the Mesopotamian plains?

But, after all, the explanation is simple. While Russian disorganization promises a prolonged breathing space in the north, where moreover, the kilometric guarantee for the Bagdad Railway is still inadequate, it was of paramount importance to check the anæmia which was attacking the rule of the Sultan to the south and east, if Turkish tenancy was to be of any future use to its patron. It is for this reason that we have lately been witnessing a remarkable push of Ottoman interest at Akaba, at Passeih on the Persian frontier, at Koweit on the Gulf, as well as the more vigorous resumption of operation against the present revolt in the Arabian provinces.

It is the political future of Arabia and its people which forms the dominant keynote to the further development of the nearer Eastern question, now extending from the Caucasus to the Indian Ocean, and definitely embracing the great trade railway routes of the future between Europe and the East. Its position both on the flank of Persia and the sea route to the Indies confers upon it a strategical importance which it is impossible to ignore in the approaching struggle for supremacy in this part of the world, and there can be little doubt is destined to bring the country and its energetic inhabitants into a position of far greater prominence than they have enjoyed for centuries since the days of their victorious Caliphs.

It is at this point I wish to insist very strongly upon the importance of a factor which, if less recognisable, will assuredly exercise a most important influence upon the future strife of interests in this direction—the personnel of this wonderful Arab race. To ignore this influence upon coming events will be to commit a political error of the gravest kind. Let me speak of these people as I know them.

In spite of their numerous divisions, and the wild existence led by many of the tribes, it is a great mistake to suppose that the Arabs are, as a whole, forgetful of their great national traditions, or indifferent to the future of their race. This has been sufficiently proved by the present widespread movement against the Turks, upon whom they have already inflicted several serious defeats. In addition to this national spirit the intellectual development of the race is much higher than is usually assumed. Even in the deserts children are sedulously taught to read, write, and cipher, while in the towns there are excellent higher schools to satisfy the taste for scientific pursuits. Thus the fire of Arab patriotism burns as intelligently, no less than as brightly, as ever, and there are numbers, like the Wahabees, who still look forward with ardour to the regeneration of their race.

A belief in their future is strengthened by the fact that, in direct contrast to all other races who have fallen from their former high estate, the Arabs retain to-day all the virility and strenuous qualities of mind and body which carried them to conquest and empire under Mahommed and his successors. There are many who display the same masterly capacity that once enabled them to play so dominant a part in the world's history, when they advanced in a constant career of victory to found great dominions in Asia, Africa, and Spain. The world should remember that this same people were the great teachers in arts and sciences, and what the colleges of Bagdad were to Asia the famous University of Cordova, with its numerous academies and schools, was for Europe. Students from all countries flocked to their teaching, and in their public libraries—one of them said to contain 600,000 volumes—were to be found important works on geography, history, philosophy medicine, physics, mathematics, and especially arithmetic, geometry, and astronomy.

To this once rich and many-sided life among the Arabs their present condition, with its naturally comparative intellectual poverty, offers a striking contrast. The brutal fanaticism of the Turks has, indeed, stifled the intellectual development of Western Asia, which is now awaiting its reawakening to a freer and higher existence. In Arabia, at any rate, the first steps are already being taken. The spirit of independence is as virile as ever, while those intrepid reformers, the Wahabees, hold frequent meetings in many parts of the country, and would eagerly embrace the first opportunity of restoring their former patriotic rule. This was marked by strict and impartial justice, reformed religion and morals, while crime was severely punished and a highly efficient system of police was established throughout the land, enabling caravans and travellers to journey upon all the roads in perfect security.

Had the Wahabee power continued, Arabia would probably have been a highly-civilised and flourishing Mahommedan country at the present day. But when, in 1818, the Turks destroyed all this fresh machinery of Arab civilisation, they substituted nothing in its place.

It is in relation to these people, who have been called the English of the East, the traders and fighters of that part of the world, and the rightful owners of a country of about 1,000,000 square miles in extent, that Great Britain will hold an immense advantage over any rivalry which seeks to advance in the wake of the hatred Turk. Hitherto our relations with the Sultan of Turkey have prevented our doing much for Arabia and its people, and not long since the British Government actually removed an officer commanding at Aden for a too sympathetic interference in Arabian politics.

Nevertheless, our influence with the Arabs, in spite of our rigorous action against the slave trade and piracy, is very considerable, for they are thoroughly convinced, as one of their own writers observed only recently, that the British are the only Western people who can be trusted. Thus the Sultan of Oman, whose rule extends from the Gulf of Oman, at the entrance of the Persian Gulf, as far west as Dhofar, has placed himself under British protection, in emulation of his kinsman, the Sultan of Zanzibar, once, likewise, a portion of the former Arabian Empire.

EARTHQUAKE IN ENGLAND.

MINERS ENTOMBED.

Terrible Havoc in the South West.

HALF ENGLAND FEELS THE SHOCK.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 27.

A severe earthquake was experienced in South Wales to-day. Houses rocked and the inhabitants were in a state of panic at Swansea, Newport and Cardiff and the neighbouring villages. Chimney stacks fell in all directions and many people were injured, besides serious damage being done to property.

Six miners were entombed in a colliery, probably through the earthquake, and all hope of rescuing them is abandoned.

In the Rhondda Valley, the colliers came to the surface in consternation, thinking that an explosion had taken place in the neighbouring mine.

LONDON, JUNE 28.

Earthquake shocks occurred yesterday also in Devon, Cornwall, Bristol and Birmingham.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 28.

The South Wales Earthquake was not registered by the Simla Seismograph.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LORD CURZON ON INDIA.

No Praise for the Army.

AN UNBURIED HATCHET.

Lord Curzon, speaking at the Hardwicke Society dinner, said that tranquility in India was due not to military force but respect for and confidence in the law.

FAMINE IN RUSSIA.

Eight Millions Wanted for Relief.

THE MINISTRY APPEALS TO THE DUMA.

LONDON, JUNE 27.

There is a total failure of the crops in Samara Saratoff, Simbirsk, Nijninovgorod, Kuzan and elsewhere in Russia. The Ministry will ask the Duma for eight millions sterling to relieve the distress.

THE BRITISH FLEET AND RUSSIA.

Internal Affairs Need not Stop the Visit.

THE DISAFFECTION OF THE GUARDS.

SENSATION AT ST. PETERSBURG.

Sir E. Grey, replying to questions in the House of Commons suggesting the countermanding of the visit of the British fleet to Kronstadt, said that the Fleet visits the Swedish, German and four Russian ports in July and August. He thought it quite out of the question that the visit of the fleet arranged some time ago should be regarded as influenced by the internal affairs of Russia.

LONDON, JUNE 28.

A sensation has been caused at St. Petersburg owing to the Tzar reprimanding General Gadon, the Commander of the famous Preobrajensky Regiment for failing to maintain discipline in his regiment. This confirms the reports of disaffection in the Guards, the first battalion of whom has been ordered to a remote district of Novgorod where the first batch of Japanese prisoners were sent.

Martial law has been proclaimed in several districts of Russia and notably in the South.

SALARIES IN CEYLON.

Provision for a Sterling Basis.

PRAISE FOR THE LATE GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, JUNE 27.

Sir Henry Cotton asked a series of questions respecting provision for paying the salaries of Ceylon officers on a sterling basis.

Mr. Winston Churchill thought that the dissatisfaction in Ceylon regarding the same was largely due to misunderstanding and there was considerable justification for the action of the late Government in this matter.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

Anti-Trust Legislation.

UNANIMOUS ACCEPTANCE IN AUSTRALIA.

LONDON, JUNE 28.

The Australian Commonwealth has read a second time the Anti-Trust Bill without a division.

THE COUNTY CRICKET CHAMPIONSHIP.

Worcestershire has beaten Lancashire by an innings and 38 runs.

Sussex has beaten Oxford University by 164 runs.

Marylebone has beaten Cambridge University by four wickets.

The matches between Warwickshire and Leicestershire and Yorkshire and Kent were drawn.

The appended table shows the positions in the County Championship to June 28 :—

Name	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Points.
Yorkshire	12	9	1	2	9
Surrey	13	9	1	3	8
Lancashire	10	7	2	1	5
Notts	10	5	3	2	3
Kent	9	4	3	2	2
Essex	8	4	2	2	2
Warwickshire ...	9	4	2	3	2
Somerset	4	1	2	1	1
Middlesex	6	2	4	0	1
Worcestershire ...	3	1	22	2	1
Sussex	5	1	3	1	2
Gloucestershire...	6	1	4	1	3
Leicestershire ...	11	3	7	1	4
Northamptonshire.	8	1	6	1	5
Hants	7	1	6	0	5
Derbyshire	9	1	8	0	7

SIMLA ISOLATED.

Tremendous Landslips Imperil the Railway.

EFFECT OF THE MONSOON.

POSSIBLE DELAY OF THE MAIL STEAMER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 28.

The daily rainfall at Simla during the past five days has been, Sunday 24th, 3·17 inches, Monday 2·12 inches, Tuesday 1·3 inches, Wednesday 2·1 inches and Thursday 2·3 inches, making a total of eleven inches. This heavy rainfall has resulted in numerous land-slips, but none, happily, of much importance. Householders, however, are speculating as to what would have been the effect if the Meteorological Department had, instead of light and late rain, prophesied early and excessive rain.

LATER.

Simla is wholly cut off from the plains, large slips having occurred both on the tonga road and the permanent way of the railway road ; the latter is broken in about five places and one break extends over four or five miles where, it is believed, the railway has come down on the cart-road. No mails have been received since the morning the English mail was sent off. Before the extent of the damage is known mails will have to be carried over the break and will, it is anticipated, miss the train at Kalka. But it is hoped that they will reach by to-morrow morning in which case, a special will be run to Bombay. The mail steamer may have to be delayed to await the Government of India's despatches.

MUZZLED ORATORY.

A Foolish Proposition.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 28.

The Calcutta Corporation, at its meeting yesterday, adopted the new closure rule which enables the Corporation to terminate the debate on a motion, which has been sufficiently discussed, provided that two-thirds of the Commissioners present shall so decide.

Mr. I. J. Cohen, a Jewish Member of the Corporation, moved that, following the practice of the Port Commissioners, the Press Reporters should not be allowed to be present, but that the Official Reporter of the Corporation should be permitted to send to Press so much of the proceedings as the Chairman may think fit. This amendment was not seconded and consequently fell through seemingly to Mr. Cohen's great annoyance.

ALLEGED BANK FRAUDS.

Committal for Complicity.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 28.

The hearing of the case in which Tarak Nath Sen stood charged with having, in complicity with Asutosh Bose and another, cheated the Bank of Bengal by presenting two cheques for Rs. 40,000 each, purporting to have been signed by Mr. Delevingue, the District Judge of Rungpur, and which resulted in a conviction, at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court, of the other two accused, concluded yesterday with the committal of Tarak Nath Sen to take his trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions. His worship granted bail to the accused in two sureties of Rs. 2,500 each.

POLICE COURT PLEADERS' GRIEVANCES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 28.

Mr. Justice Harrington and Mr. Justice Brett re-visited the Calcutta Police Court yesterday as deputed by the Officiating Chief Justice of Bengal. Their Lordships inspected the records and after a little while sent for a deputation of the members of the Police Court Bar. This interview lasted for a pretty long time, during which Pleaders were put some questions regarding the grievances.

BANERJEE vs. EMERSON.

Presumed Intervention of the Crown.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 28.

The Rule obtained by Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee, calling upon Mr. Emerson, the District Magistrate at Barisal, to show cause why his order, convicting Banerjee of contempt of Court and fining him Rs. 200, should not be set aside, was fixed for hearing yesterday before Mr. Justice Mitter and Mr. Justice Holmwood. On Tuesday, however the Crown applied for copies of the proceedings with the apparent intention of appearing to oppose and the hearing of the Rule has accordingly been postponed.

BANK OF BENGAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 28.

At their meeting yesterday the Directors of the Bank of Bengal reduced the rate of interest for demand loans to 4 per cent.

ARRIVAL OF THE R. I. M. DUFFERIN.

The Royal Indian Marine steamer Dufferin, Commander Lt. S. L. Warden, R. I. M., arrived in harbour yesterday from Southampton which port she left on the 28th May and called at Malta, Alexandria, Port Said, Suez and Aden. During the voyage she experienced, after leaving Aden, strong monsoon and gradually calm, with big swell all the way and no rain. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Lieut W A Egerton R N	Lieut Ross Dorst Regt
Lieut G H Lang R N	Lieut Evans R F A
Mrs Wilson R I M	Lieut and Mrs Law Wilts Regt
Mrs Hard and child R I M	Capt Gardner Gloster Regt
Mrs Scott R I M	Major Alldridge R A M C
Mrs Vean R I M	Lieut and Mrs Sinclair R G A
Mrs Knight R I M	Lieut Griffin, R G A
Mrs Grattan Geary	Lieut Jenkins R G A
Mr and Mrs Dobinson	Miss Alldridge Q A I M N S
Lieut Col Marwood N Stafford	Mrs Mansell
Capt Rattray R A M C	Mrs Renny
Lieut Hickie R G A	Miss Tippetts
Capt Day Middl Regt	Capt Watson I A
Lieut Sydenham War Regt	
Lieut Homan R I Regt	

6 Warrant Officers, 1 Woman, 12 men rank and file, 3 Women and 4 Children.

FROM ALEXANDRIA.
Capt and Mrs Reach R E

FROM SUEZ.
Col D. Todd R A M C

FROM ADEN.
Lieut Davis I S M D
Mr Davis (son of Lt Davis)

3 men, 4 women and 10 children, 8 and T Dept, 6 British details, 42 Native details, 26 public and 11 private followers, 11 women and 26 children.

THE TANTEH OUTRAGE.

FOUR REBELS SENTENCED TO DEATH.

Immediate Executions.

RESPITE ASKED IN THE COMMONS.

NATAL INTERFERENCE REPEATED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 27.

The trial of the villagers who assaulted a party of British Officers at Tanteh in Egypt has been concluded. Four have been sentenced to death, four to penal servitude for life, twelve to various terms of imprisonment and a number of them to fifty lashes each and thirty-one have been acquitted.

The executions and floggings will be carried out simultaneously to-morrow in the fields, where the assaults were committed. The hangings will be successively on one gallows in the presence of officials, British soldiers, representatives of the press and villagers.

In the Commons, Mr. Dillon asked Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman to respite the Egyptian executions to enable Sir E. Grey to personally investigate.

Sir Henry advocated trusting to Sir E. Grey's humanity and discretion.

LONDON, JUNE 28.

The Radical members, Messrs. Byles, Robertson, Bennett and Lehmann interviewed Sir E. Grey last night and appealed to him to secure the postponement of the Egyptian executions.

Sir E. Grey in reply said he had no power to intervene. The "Tribune" however states that Sir E. Grey has wired to Lord Cromer asking for further particulars.

The Radical papers comment on the severity of the sentences and state that a section of the members of the House of Commons disproved the sentences and consider that the Imperial Government should have reserved the right to be consulted.

LATER.

The "Times," the "Daily Telegraph" and the "Morning Post" consider the Egyptian sentences exemplary and say that outbreak of fanaticism must be repressed.

THE EDUCATION BILL.

Famous Clause IV Adopted.

CAUSE OF THE RESENTMENT.

LONDON, JUNE 28.

Clause IV of the Education Bill after the closure had been applied was adopted in the Commons last night by 415 against 138.

LATER.

Clause IV of the Education Bill admittedly favours the Catholics and Jews and therefore the Churchmen are particularly resentful.

SHARP FIGHT WITH THE ZULUS.

British Force Out-Manœuvred.

LONDON, JUNE 28.

A large force of Natalians made a reconnaissance in the Mapumulo district where they encountered the rebels who boldly charged them notwithstanding our Artillery and Maxim fire. Two kopjes were taken by the Natalians. The rebels lost sixty killed, but our force had to retire on a thousand rebels endeavouring to outflank them.

NEW ELECTIONEERING TERROR.

Liberal Candidate in a Motor Smash.

Mr. Freeman Thomas, the Liberal candidate for Bodmin, while motoring, collided with the motor-car of Major Edwards. Both gentlemen were seriously injured.

THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR.

Initiated a Freemason.

The Sultan of Zanzibar was last night initiated as a freemason at the Empire Lodge.

THE NEW YORK SHOOTING CASE.

Mrs. Shaw Visits her Husband in Prison.

A New York telegram says that Mrs. Shaw has not been arrested as was stated and has visited her husband in prison. Their meeting was most affectionate. Eminent lawyers have been engaged to save Mr. Shaw who is reported sane by the doctors.

DEATH OF A FAMOUS R. E.

Colonel Mark Sever Bell is dead.

Colonel Mark Sever Bell (late R. E.) P.S.O., V.C., C. B., was born at Sydney, N. S. Wales, in 1843. He was educated at first privately and afterwards entered King's College, London, of which he was subsequently nominated a fellow. He was also MacGregor gold medallist of the United Service Institute, India. He entered the Royal Engineers in 1862, was promoted Captain in 1874, Major in 1882, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel in 1884, and Brevet Colonel in 1887. He was Colonel on the Staff and Commanding Royal Engineer Western District from 1891 to 1898. In the Bhutan Campaign of 1865-1866 he commanded the Royal Engineers and Bengal Sappers and Miners and was Assistant Field Engineers, receiving the medal and clasp. In 1868 he again commanded the Royal Engineers and was Assistant Field Engineer in the Hazara Campaign, his conduct being brought to notice in the despatches and his forced march of 600 miles being commended. For this campaign also he received the clasp. During the Ashanti War of 1872 to 1874, he was Adjutant of the Royal Engineer Brigade and Special Service Officer, and his conduct in the field earned him the V. C. He was also mentioned in despatches and received the medal and clasp. Colonel Bell was placed on Intelligence duty in the Burma Expedition of 1886-1887, for which he received the clasp. He held several Staff appointments, being Assistant Quarter-Master-General for Intelligence, Bengal, from 1880 to 1885, Deputy Quarter-Master-General for Intelligence from 1885 to 1888, and A.-D.-C to the Queen 1887 to 1900, when he retired. Colonel Bell had travelled widely over the generally unknown parts of China, Central Asia, Persia, Kurdistan, Asia Minor, etc., and was the author of several Military and Geographical articles.

THE BIRTHDAY HONOURS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 28.

The following honours have been notified in the Honours Gazette :—

TO BE C. S. I.

Hon. Mr. Elliot Graham Colvin, Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana and Chief-Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara.

Hon. Mr. Leslie Alexander Selim Porter, Commissioner, Lucknow division and Additional Member of the Council of the Governor-General.

Hon. Mr. John Lewis Jenkins Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari, Bombay.

Lieut Colonel Willoughby Pitcairn Kennedy Indian Army, lately Agent to Governor of Bombay in Kathiawar.

Sardar Bahadur Gurmukh Singh, President, Council of Regency in Patiala State.

K. C. I. E.

Lieutenant-General Donald James Sim McLeod C.B., D. S. O., Indian Army, lately Commanding, the Burma Division.

Maharaja Bhagwati Prasad Sing of Balrampur in Oudh.

C. I. E.

The Hon. Malik Umar Hayat Khan, Tiwana of Kalra, Shahpur district, a member of the Council of the Lieutenant Governor of the Panjab and honorary Lieutenant of the 18th Prince of Wales Own (Tiwana Lancers).

Lieutenant-Colonel David Prain M. B., I. M. S Director of the Botanical Survey of India, Superintendent Royal Botanical Gardens and Government Quinologist, Calcutta.

Mr. James Houssemayne DuBoulay I. C. S., Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

Mr. James Douglas, Agent E. I. Railway.

Major William John Daniell Dundas R. E., Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer, Peshwar.

Mr. Brian Egerton, Tutor to Shahebzada Mir Husman Alikan, son of His Highness the Nizam.

KNIGHTS.

His Majesty the King-Emperor of India has been pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood on the Honourable Mr. Chunder Madhub Ghose, officiating Chief Justice, Bengal.

Mr. Daniell Mackinnon Hamilton, of the firm of Messrs Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., Calcutta.

His Excellency the Viceroy and the Governor-General are pleased to confer upon the Maharaja Sir Partab Narain Singh K. C. I. E. of Ajodhya, United Provinces, the title of Mahamahopadhyaya as a personal distinction.

KHAN BAHADUR.

Mr. Bomonji Darabji Padumji, Bullion Keeper, His Majesty's Mint, Bombay.

Abdul Latif bin Abdul Rahman, Residency Agent Shahgah, Persian Gulf.

RAO BAHADUR

Mr. Hari Vinayak Sathe, fourth grade District Deputy Collector in the Bombay Presidency.

Mr. Nagardas Narotamdas Nanavati, an honorary, Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

Mr. Motilal Chunilal, a retired Deputy Collector of the Bombay Presidency and the President of the Broach Municipality.

RAO SAHEB

Mr. Ramji Pandu, Inspector of Police, Poona.

SARDAR BAHADUR.

Sardar Abdul Rashed Khan, Shawani Kalat, Baluchistan

KHAN SAHEB.

Mallk Azim Khan, Kudezai of Bori, Baluchistan.

RAI SAHEB.

Seth Dalu Mal of Pasni, Baluchistan.

Mr. Muru Mudaliyar, 1st grade Hospital Store-Keeper, Supply and Transport Corps, 9th Secunderabad Dvision.

KAISER-I-HIND MEDALS, FIRST CLASS.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to announce that His Majesty the King-Emperor of India has been graciously pleased to award the Kaiser-i-Hind medal for public service in India of the First Class to Margaret, Baroness Ampthill, C. I.,

Maulvi Medhi Ali Khan, Honorary Secretary of the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh.

The Reverend Lars Orsen Skrefsrud, Secretary and Treasurer, Indian Home Mission to the Santhals.

KAISER-I HIND MEDALS, SECOND CLASS.

Miss Grace Mackinnon, L. R. C. P. and S. (Edin), Lady Superintendent, Duchess of Teck Hospital, Patna City.

Maung Po O Myothugyi of Monywa, 1st Class Military Assistant Surgeon,

Mr. Robert James Owen, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, lately Assistant Surgeon, Palampur, Kangra District, Punjab.

Miss Agnes Turnbull, M. D., of Canadian Presbyterian Mission, Indore.

P. W. ACCOUNTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 23.

Mr. M. W. Clifford, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, is transferred from the Office of Examiner of Public Works Accounts, United Provinces to that of the Examiner of Accounts, North-Western Railway.

THE SEASON AT BANGALORE.

Guests of the Resident.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JUNE 27.

The Residency House party for the season comprises Sir Arnold and Lady White, Mr. and Mrs. G.R. Clarke, Mrs. and Miss McKinley, Miss Macquoid, Miss Ross Johnson, Major Geoffrey Glyn, Captain Duff, Mr. R. Anderson and Mr. Guy Liddell.

THE OOTY RAILWAY.

Budget Allows Twelve Lakhs.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 28.

In the Budget estimate for 1906-07 of the Coonoor-Ootacamund Railway, provision is made for an expenditure of Rs. 12,04,100. The heaviest items are 3 lakhs for the formation and a lakh and a half for bridges. This proposed expenditure amounts to just one half of the sanctioned project estimate.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

"Up in a Balloon, Boys!"

THE TWENTIETH CENTURY LOVER.

LONDON, JUNE 8.

There is no doubt now about ballooning becoming a craze, for it has gone beyond the pastime stage and become a cure. Now, when anything attains to this distinction its success is assured. And nowadays there is no middle course between making an absolute furore and not being heard of at all. We either go to one extreme or another, so, ballooning having been admitted to be not a vastly pleasant pastime but a certain cure for jaded nerves, we may now expect to find everyone going mad on the subject. It is always astonishing how cures make complaints. People find it most convenient to have certain illnesses. When Homburg and Marianbad are likely to be fashionable it is amazing how many livers go wrong, and there was a perfect epidemic of nerves among women when in the early days of motoring, a good whirl in a car was recommended for that ailment. A thirty hours' trip in absolutely pure air with chicken sandwiches, champagne, and one or two other dainties, will do one more good, we are told, than an ordinary rest-cure or a fortnight at the sea ; so now we shall be hearing right and left of balloon expeditions as positively essential remedies for neuralgia, brain-fag, the nervous exhaustion, and that mysterious physical condition which comes under the head of run down. In course of time, no doubt, we shall run up to Mars, spin across the Atlantic, even perhaps venture as far as Bombay ; for the present, it seems that we need only suspend ourselves in mid-air. We can just go up well beyond reach of the hum of town, the hooting of motors, and the din of church bells, and enjoy perfect peace and the best of ozone. The more adventurous are beginning to cut loose and run through the aerial track ; perhaps some will take their summer holiday in this fashion, and about the end of July the air will become thick with balloons.

The chameleon may not be able to change its skin nor the leopard its spots, but women, says Dr. Reich, ought most assuredly to have a change of husbands if they feel so inclined. He is convinced this arrangement would make for more general satisfaction, and render divorce proceedings unnecessary. I am equally certain that it would not work well in the long run. It would be like continually changing servants, and we should grow so tired of each other's changes too. It would be difficult to work up enthusiasm over this one's and that one's continual new husbands or to remember which was which. Then, what should we do with the myriads of relations we should accumulate in the course of our matrimonial experiences ? And certainly it would materially alter the style of our novel ; and our plays, and give poets a new train of thought ; but we should all get hopelessly mixed up in a very short time, and there would be no longer any excitement in running away with some one else's husband, or, for that matter, in being married, as it is obvious there would not be much fuss if one were what may be described as a short-time bride."

King Alfonso proved himself to be a real old-fashioned lover, and his enthusiasm and gallantry infected us all. The whole world watched his wooing, and no Royal bridegroom has ever been more interesting than this young monarch. It is quite refreshing nowadays to come across such ardour. The modern lover does not excite himself much. He certainly would not go so far as to telephone in the middle of the night that his last thoughts were of her. For that matter it is rather a mercy that he does not want to be saying sweet things at all hours like the Royal lover, who kept telegraphs, telephones and private secretaries continually at work. But one would like to impart a little more enthusiasm to the young man of the period. He sends jerky, slangy messages to his lady love, he does not greatly worry if he does not see her daily, he would not for go a golf match on her behalf if he could possibly avoid it. He never appears to be radiantly happy, and if he does take long motor-rides to see her, it is usually because motoring is his favourite amusement. In the novels of the day the lover is never passionate.

Motor-cars, like gardens, are rapidly producing a literature of their own. This year the motor has got on the walls of Burlington House and has likewise been made the pivot of a smart comedy. It has now been dealt with in book form from a woman's point of view. We all know that from the first, woman made a pet of the automobile. She now sometimes extends her affection to the chauffeur as well ; but that is beside the question. It was undoubtedly woman who popularised the car, and she makes it what it is. She wants it fast ; she wants it comfortable ; she wants it pretty ; and she now demands that she, too, shall look well in it. In Woman and the Motor-car, which is published by Appleton, Mrs. Aria tells us how she fell beneath the spell of the motor in a chatty story-book kind of way. She deals autobiographically with motor mamas, motor meets of cars she has met, of "crank-shafts" and "sparking-plugs," "clutch-springs" and "pinion-brake toggles," and other fearsome things.

She raises the dress-problem and discusses the best means of ameliorating the appearance of her sister-motorists. She knows, the worst of driving both in hot and cold weather, and she has evidently made it her careful study how to combine motoring in both circumstances with an attractive appearance. And, being no believer in the beauty of the tanned and sun-kissed heroine with wind-tossed locks, she likewise gives very plain directions to the fair motorist how to avoid a weather-beaten face. In short, the author of Women and the Motor-car has reduced motoring to a fine art and she will make many converts to the pursuit by her chatty volume, which has several illustrations of well-known lady-motorists, of fascinating places visited, of alluring motor-costumes, as well as one of the Prince of Wales in his splendid Daimler car.

There is no denying the fact that so far as dress is concerned the man in the stalls at His Majesty's will cut a poor figure during the run of Colonel Newcome beside the exponents of the familiar characters in Thackeray's famous story. The dress of the period illustrated was far more becoming in every way, but the hirsute adornments of the men were terrible. They do not even go with the clothes. We would gladly see our men in canary waistcoats, velvet and coloured-cloth evening coats, in flowing ties, in shirts with pleated fronts, but we could never tolerate flowing locks, side whiskers, chin fringes, and the other horrors. Even the side-curls of Ethel Newcome and Rosey Mackenzie are not unendurable, I have heard men say they would like to see them revived, but lives there man or woman who would wish to bring into favour again the long hair and hideous whiskers with which young as well as elderly men disfigured themselves ?

People are saying that it is a mistake to be good-natured. Your good-natured woman is, one hears, a joy to other people, but not to herself. She contributes continuously to other people's happiness, and has a very poor time. Such is one of the last discoveries of the wisdom of the twentieth century. And the moral of it is, be selfish. Be boldly selfish and storm and growl, and terrified people will abandon to you the chair in the shade and the table by the window. Everyone will hate you, and you will get precisely what you want.

It is, of course, possible to reply that the knowledge that everyone is hating you must make you rather uncomfortable. Likewise that the good-natured person, remembering how happy she is making other people, cannot but have a good time herself. But these arguments take too lofty a view of human nature. There are people who are perfectly happy with everybody hating them so long as they can arrange to wear purple and fine linen and fare sumptuously every day. And equally poor good-natured people, though they see themselves making other people happy, often suffer continuous qualms at the ingratitude of the other people. It is, doubtless, not unpleasant to give way to other people and to do things for other people. But the normal human woman likes the other people to show some little consciousness of benefits received, which so often they decline to do.

FOREIGN NOTES.

The French Political Parties.

BERLIN, JUNE 8.

The parliamentary play has commenced in the theatre of the Palais Bourbon, and the first scene, as was to be expected, presents a picture of jubilation over the great triumph of the Republican Bloc. This victory is very significant for France in so far as it shows that the country expressly confirms its preference for the republican form of government. The Republic, as even M. Fallieres in Tourcoing recently apologetically acknowledged, is not exactly popular, but still it meets with general acceptance. It is well recognised that marriages based on prudential considerations are not always the unhappiest. Important though this factor of the stability of the constitution undoubtedly is, get in the domestic the politics of France at the present moment there are certain weighty factors at work with a disintegrating tendency, which cannot be overlooked if it is desired to come to a right decision upon the present political condition of France and its probable future development.

In the first place it is necessary to remember that the composition of the new Parliament does not faithfully reflect the opinion of the country. The numbers of the electorate, who have shown themselves to be opposed to the policy of the Bloc form a very much greater proportion of the population, than might be supposed from the number of their parliamentary representatives. Quite apart from the numerous cases of corrupt practices, which the Government parties have been guilty of according to the assertions of the defeated parties, it must also be taken into account that the present suffrage system has again led to a characteristically illogical result, and it is not surprising that in democratic France the opponents of this system and the advocates of a system of proportional representation are continually increasing.

Still such peculiarities are shown by the election results of all countries. Particularly characteristic of France, however, is the behaviour of the opposing parties towards one another in Parliament. In England the two great constitutional parties regard one another with mutual respect and each looks upon the other as thoroughly legitimate, natural and necessary factors in the development of the country. In France the prevailing feeling between the two great sections of the House is one of passionate almost fanatical hatred. The Bloc regards its opponents as conspirators and enemies of the state, whilst the Antiblocards see in their enemies, the enemies of France in general, the destroyers of all that they hold for genuinely French and good. Nowadays, however, even the polite and elegant manner in which the French to their credit in general carry on their political conflicts no longer suffice to conceal the deep mutual hate, they really bear one another. In a word great rift is becoming apparent in the French nation between whose opposite sides as understanding is no longer possible.

It has, too, been pointed out that unity in the camp of the Bloc itself is no way to be relied upon. The centre of gravity has shifted far towards the Left and even before the elections the Socialists declared they had a lance to break with the Radicals. The tournament has now begun and with it the struggle for the mastery between the two most powerful components of the French people. These components are on the one hand the organised labouring classes, and on the other the solid mass of the middle class. The former wishes to see the ideals of social democracy realised in its uttermost consequences, the latter demands a stable and strong government and the maintenance of order. The great victory of the Bloc is without a doubt attributable to the impression made by the Government as guardian of public order on the occasion of the bomb outrages. And this impression has been assiduously strengthened lately by M. Clemenceau, who flooded Paris during the election time with patrols of cavalry. This led to a large part of the middle class willingly siding with the Radical-Socialistic Government. But what if Socialism should now present its account for settlement ? What if it should demand from the Government a passive attitude towards strike disturbances, and forbearance in the case of attacks upon property ? This would lead to a break-up of the team now united in pulling the Government coach, and in the struggle for the maintenance of order, the middle class would be joined by the great majority of the population of the country, which is in fact even now overwhelmingly hostile to the Bloc. But it will then be question whether the middle class, torn by internal dissensions, will still have power enough to face the organised might of the working classes.

THE TELTOW CANAL.

Some years ago when the Imperial Government presented to the Reichstag its great plans for the extension and improvement of the German system of canals, they met in some quarters with a lukewarm reception and were even actively opposed by agriculturalists. How greatly opinions have changed since then is proved by the general satisfaction called forth by the success of the canal enterprise undertaken entirely at its own cost by the small agricultural district of Teltow in the province of Brandenburg.

This district has constructed a canal navigable for vessels for 600 tons between the Spree South of Berlin and the Havel near Potsdam, with a view to diverting the inland water traffic between the river systems of the Elbe and Oder from its present route through Berlin. The waterway in question has a length of 24 miles, and the cost of construction which was orginally estimated at £1,100,000 has already run away with upwards of £2,300,000. The most interesting feature of this local enterprise, carried out without any state assistance is the optimism with which during the five years of construction, alternations and improvements on a large scale were decided upon, notwithstanding the great increase of expense. Owing to this fact, the Teltow canal has been made an example of modern engineering, which has attracted very general attention. Those, who took part in the opening trip, were most surprised by the magnificent locks below Teltow, by means of which the difference in level of about 9 feet between the two ends is overcome. The lock gates are moved perfectly perpendicularly and are operated by electric motors. The ease with which the lock chambers were opened and closed called forth general admiration. The vessels are towed by means of electric trolley locomotives with six wheels running on rails alongside the canal. They were built by Messrs. Siemens & Halske and do their tractive work splendidly. This unique trolley line is an innovation of which the district may well be proud. The central power station from which the line and locks are supplied with electric energy lies on one of the small lakes, which are so numerous in the province of Brandenburg.

The district of Teltow will recoup its outlay for this great enterprise, because it is certain that along this convenient waterway, industrial works of all kinds will spring up like mushrooms. Ground values have already risen enormously. It was because this new era of flourishing industrial activity was foreseen and used as a means of combating narrow-minded views with regard to repayment of the interest on the capital invested, that the Teltow canal has become an engineering work of the most modern type.

THE GERMAN ART EXHIBITION AT COLOGNE.

The German Art Exhibition, which has been opened here, is of a high order of excellence. It has not been arranged on the same lines as all other exhibitions, but has its own peculiar and interesting features. This is the first exhibition got together by the Association of Friends of Art in the Provinces of the Rhine Valley, which was formed some time ago under the patronage of the Grand Duke of Hesse. Whilst the collection in general bears the true German stamp, yet it is more particularly representative of the artistic creations in the whole basin of the Rhine, which are here assembled in one collection for the first time. Examples are shown of all the districts of the Rhine, from where the river breaks its way, as a foaming mountain stream, through the Alps, to where majestically and slowly it flows onward to meet the ocean, not forgetting also the wide expanse of country which feeds its great tributaries, and which boasts of such old art-loving cities as Frankfort, Strasburg and Stuttgart. The whole

territory has been from olden times a source of German culture, and has played a great role in the domain of art from such early time as the days of the great van Eyck and the innocently primitive Cologne school of painting. It was a good idea to contrast the works of modern painters with the performances of the beautiful old art traditions of the Rhine countries. And thus we meet in this exhibition side by side with the most modern picturer, also paintings by Durer. Aldegrever, Amberger, etc. Especially marked is this contrast of old and new types of all periods in the special gallery of portraits of Cologne worthies. And here indeed the old master shame the moderns by the energy and understanding with which they have reproduced forms and figures and by their penetrating studies of the mind and character of their subjects. Another special section comprises only works of the Empire period, articles of furniture and small industrial art productions. The Empire is at present the fashionable style in Germany and many good specimens are on view, but anyone, who has carefully studied the classical decorative style of French art under Louis XIV and XV, will recognise at once, that the Empire style in regard to execution and taste, is but a degenerate descendant.

The exhibition buildings are interesting from an architectural point of view. The principal structure was designed by Professor Billing of Carlsruhe. The buildings contain simple and suitable galleries, all lighted from above, and they do not claim to be anything more than frames for the works of art within them. Architecturally the most attractive building is a pavilion at the rear of the main structure, planned by Professor Pankok of Stuttgart, the centre being occupied by a bright court with fountains. Otherwise the architecture of the exhibitions has a somewhat oppressive effect, which it seems that certain artist who aim at being exponents of the modern German art in this direction cannot escape from. The same criticism is applicable to the Music House in Dusseldorf, designed by Professor Behrens and to the Frauenrosenhof by Professor Olbrich in Darmstadt. This Rosen-hof of employs disproportionate architecture to set off two certainly pretty quiet little gardens, peaceful and secluded like all convent gardens. The Music House is a building for concerts, very picturesquely and the charmingly situated by the side of the lake, but too massive and frigid in appearance. (Its acoustic properties, however, have been described by Joseph Joachim as perfect.) In all these designs there is to be noticed a certain amount of originality, great endeavours and artistic earnestness but what is lacking is the light touch of perfect taste.

The exhibition is up to the level of good European art, and clearly reflects its strong and weak points. To the strong points belongs especially, as is well-known, the capacity of rapidly and certainly grasping the play of light and air. Landscapes predominate as in all modern exhibitions, and as everywhere else, so here it suffers under the ailment of adopting too great a size which neither the leading idea, nor the artistic ability, are capable of justifying. The Fathers of modern landscape painting, the great masters of Fontainebleau very seldom chose a large size of picture, and in such cases too, they also have had but little luck, as witness, Daubigny. But there are in this collection quite a number of really fresh and fine landscapes, for example, those by Kustner, Bergmann, Liesegang and Eugen Kampf. The most talked of picture in the whole exhibition is the great equestrian portrait of the Emperor by the hand of the thoroughly modern Professor Wilhelm Trubner of Carlsuhe. Trubner has evidently bestowed more care upon this picture than upon his great portraits of the Grand Dukes of Hesse and Baden, and the King of Wurtemburg. The horse is well painted, the saddle and bridle details are well executed and the uniform is a good peace of colouring. But the wood, forming the back ground of the picture, is a hard, raw piece of work, unreal and devoid of proper colour, while the features of the Emperor are painted in most unintelligent manner, so that they appear almost distorted. But what can one expect? For the modern artist, man has no mind or soul, but is only an example of the effects of colour and light; a chance reflection from the saddle straps is much more important than the character as reflected by the expression of the mouth and the eyes.

L. ASCH.

AN INHUMAN MOTHER.

Story of a Cat and a Child.

In the Bombay High Court yesterday the Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman, disposed of a reference made by Mr. T Walker, Sessions Judge of Belgaum, on 28th May last, in relation to the trial of Yellawa, wife of Gangapa Daglanawar, of Jimgwad, who was charged with committing the murder of her one-month old female child by throwing it into a well at Kittur, Taluka Sampgaon, on 24th April. The jury had returned a unanimous verdict of "not guilty." Differing from the verdict, the Judge made the reference. Mr. S. A. Hallanagdi appeared for the accused; Mr. M. B. Chaubal, Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown.

Accused was a Maratta girl, aged 20; she had twice confessed. Once, on 24th April, when the "panchnama" was made over the dead body of the child, which had been taken out of the well, again, before Mr. G. H. Cowan, First Class Magistrate on 25th April. The evidence showed that the child was prematurely born at seven months; it was sickly incapable of taking in nourishment, and afforded unmistakeable indications of a short existance. To the neighbours, the accused Yellawa said, weeping, that the child had been carried away by a cat from her cot, while she was out from the house for a short time. She picked up a stone, and threw at the cat, in jumping off to avoid the missile, the cat dropped the child into the well in the back-yard, and killed it by drowning.

To the "panchas," or the persons assembled at the inquest, she stated much the same story at first which was recorded by them in the "panchnama." But when they questioned her for the second time, she said: It was a sickly child; always crying; she herself threw it into the well. This second version was also embodied in the document prepared and signed by the "punchas." Before Mr. Cowan accused was then placed, that functionary warned her of the gravity of the charge pending against her. She in reply said that she was quite aware of it; also, of the seriousness of the statament she was going to make. Then she said that being unable to maintain such a sickly child she threw it into the well in the back-yard.

The Judge disagreed with the verdict of the jury. One of his grounds was, that the accused alleged the cat had caught up the child by the neck with its teeth, but, according to the medical evidence, there were no teeth-marks, either on the back of the neck, or on any other part of the body of the child. On the contrary, death was certified as due to drowning. Hence the reference.

Their lordships convicted the accused on the evidence, and sentenced her to transportation for life. They ordered, at the same time, that the case should be submitted to Government for the exercise of the prerogative of mercy.

SAVAGE ATTACK BY A DURWAN.

Bank Manager Felled in his Office.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JUNE 28.

A cowardly and brutal assault was committed this morning upon Mr. Warren, Manager of the Bengal Bank by his office durwan. For some time past this man was noticed to be very insolent and was taken to task by his superior, who also had occasion to remonstrate with him last night. At 10 o'clock Mr. Warren went down to his office as usual, and shortly after asked the durwan to hand him some papers. In doing so the man took the opportunity of assaulting Mr. Warren with an iron blotting-pad while the latter was writing at his table unaware of the man's movements.

Suddenly Mr. Warren felt a blow on his head. It was dealt with the pad, and he fell to the ground unconscious. The durwan next seized a stick he had concealed in the office and struck the manager over the head, hitting him with such a force as to cause the stick to break. He then bolted, and the police are searching for him. Mr. Warren remained unconscious for some time and bled profusely. Medical assistance was immediately procured.

REVIEWS.

LADY SARAH'S DEED OF GIFTS by E. Accetuna Griffin—William Blackwood and Sons. The plot of this book works out very well in fiction, in every-day life the ending might be disastrous. A young lady is married and has to share the ancestral home with a mother-in-law and two sisters-in-law. "In every possible way I tried to ingratiate myself with my "in-laws." I strove to acquire an interest in old women and cottages, "Girls' Friendlies and Clothing Clubs" she tells us, but after a time life became perfectly intolerable. Lady Sarah, who had long ago married into the same family, had foreseen this, so by a "Deed of gift" she made me independent with five hundred a year. I could do as I liked. "At present you are a married woman with no position," wrote Lady Sarah, "you have no house and are treated like a child. You will now be able to buy a railway ticket without asking your husband for the money." So away our heroine went leaving no address to Egypt first, then to France under an assumed name. Then to Lady Sarah's, then away again alone until finding herself in a difficult position she telegraphs for her husband, and he came. In real life things do not always work out so well. "Six months later we were having tea on the lawn in front of our house." Our house, says the heroine, not my mother-in-law's.

A YOUNG MAN FROM THE COUNTRY, by Madame Albanesi,—George Bell and Sons. A pleasing readable book of wise people, principally dealing with two sisters, Sheila and Patsy, who live with their mother in the country. Very life-like are these two characters, Sheila hating the country and being poor, always longing to be independent, feared, rather than loved, by those about her; whilst Patsy is a real child of nature loving and beloved by all. "The young man from the country" is the mysterious personage who creates interest in the story. He rents a farm and appears with three little children who call him "Tomy." Gossip is at once started and every thing bad and impossible is said of that poor young man. And when it becomes known that a lady arrived in a cab and wanted to take the children away by force, the young man and his family disappear fortunately for the gossips. The mystery gets cleared up—there is noting bad in it. He is an unusually good man, bearing some one else's burden and reaps his reward. Many characters are introduced and the careers of the two sisters, their ups and downs is all very natural.

THE UNDERTAKER'S FIELD by Herbert Compton—Bachelor and Benedict,—Is a somewhat weird uncanny story of a residence called the Ship, built by an old East Indian Captain "that in its outward similitude and inward structure was verily like unto a ship standing plumb and square upon dry land." As the black slaves he had brought to this country with him were refused Christian burial, he bought a piece of ground to bury them in, and he "particularly enjoined that the Undertaker's Field (as it is called) wherein are buried my most faithful slaves shall lie fallow for all ages." Many years afterwards on an oak tree in this same field, the old Captain hanged himself. The story, however, is quite modern, the property having come into the hands of a widow who is taking paying guests, the ghost in the Captain's cabin being no detriment. There are several young men and maidens, one of the former being much occupied with the study of the Nude Soul. The end is very tragic. Among other things an Indian princess with treasure of all kinds is found buried in the Undertaker's Field. The author tells us that the "Ship" and the Undertaker's Field do actually exist in a lovely corner of Kent within twenty-five miles of Charing Cross.

THE GREAT WEATHER SYNDICATE, by George Griffiths,—George Bell and Sons—Needs very few remarks like all the books by this author. It is very amusing reading. The members of the Syndicate, although so desperately busy with the elements, find time to fall in love, thus making many interests in the book. One fair American fiancee remarks: 'If the Syndicate is going to make millions like this, I reckon it will want someone to help to spend them, and the more millions we spend the more people we are going to give work to, and that's no bad thing. There is no harm in having millions, it's only wickedness to use them selfishly and badly." So successful had the Great Weather Syndicate become that at the end of the book the Sahara had been transformed into a vast area of corn and rice and millet fields.

THE HOME OF SWEET CONTENT, by L. T. Meade,—George Bell and Sons. A pretty little story of two sisters, who suddenly find themselves reduced from affluence to a pitance of one hundred and twenty pounds a year. The home of Sweet Content is the name they give to a small cottage which they take in the country. A wealthy cousin who succeeds to their property is willing to marry the younger of the two girls, but she being proud will not hear of such a thing and to show her independence, becomes engaged to a very wealthy landed proprietor who lives near her old home. However, after much trouble she finds that she cannot marry him, and in the end it is all happily settled to every one's satisfaction.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

Mr. J. J. Heaton, I. C. S., Additional Judicial Commissioner of Sind, to act as a Judge of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay during the absence on furlough of the Honourable Mr. Justice H. Batty, M. A. (Cantab), Barrister-at-law, I.C.S., or pending further orders.

The services of Captain B. C. Fellows, Aide-de-Camp to the Political Resident, Aden, are placed at the disposal of the Military Department with effect from the 15th March.

Mr. E. H. E. Leggatt, I. C. S., on relief, to be Judge and Sessions Judge, Sukkur-Larkana.

Mr. C. H. Blathwayt, B.A. (Oxon), I. C. S., on relief, to be Assistant Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Hyderabad.

Mr. J. D. Maitland-Kirwan, Assistant Conservator of Forests, First Grade, has been allowed to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Mr. O. H. L. Napier, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Third Grade, and Divisional Forest Officer, Belgaum, is granted special leave on urgent private affairs for three months and fifteen days from or after the date on which Mr. T. R. D. Bell assumes charge of the Southern Circle.

Mr. P. E. Aitchison, Assistant, Conservator of Forests, First Grade to hold charge of the Belgaum Division in addition to his own duties as Divisional Forest Officer, Working Plans, S. C.

Major E. G. R. Whitecombe, I. M. S., in medical charge of the 116th Mahratta Regiment, stationed at Aden, to act as Civil Surgeon, Aden, in addition to his own duties pending further orders.

Karachi Artillery Volunteers.—Arthur Delaval Younghusband, Esquire, I. C. S., Commissioner in Sind, to be Honorary Colonel vice the Honourable Mr. J. W. P. Muir Mackenzie, C. S. I., I. C. S., resigned.

His Excellency the Governor-General of India is pleased to confer the Volunteer Officers' Decoration upon Captain and honorary Major Rowland Maxwell Thomason of the 2rd Battalion, Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifles.

Mr. J. D. F. Engal, Inspector of Factories, has been allowed an extension of furlough for five months.

The leave without pay granted to Mr. F. Wright, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, is extended by three days, viz., from 30th March to 1st April.

Mr. H. L. Cleaver, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, State Railways, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, Bombay, until further orders.

Mr. H. Sydney Jones, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, lent to the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Company, is promoted to Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, temporary, supernumerary, with effect from the 29th April.

The services of Mr. J. Adam, Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, temporary rank, State Railways, are lent to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company.

The services of Captain H. A. L. Hepper, R. E., Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, State Railways, are are lent to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company.

THE IMPERIAL CUSTOMS SERVICE.

Protest Against Recruitment in England.

THE following memorial submitted by the Bombay Presidency Association has been to the Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department:—

Sir,—We are directed by the Council of the Bombay Presidency Association to submit the following Memorial in connection with the Resolution of the Government of India in the department of Commerce and Industry, No. 154-161-57, dated Calcutta, 9th January 1906, regarding the formation of an Imperial Service for the administration of the Customs in India. By that Resolution the Government have laid down the cadre of the Imperial Customs Service for the five Ports of Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi and Chittagong as follows:—

Appointment, Collectors:—Class I, Member 1 pay Rs. 2 500, Class II Members 2 pay Rs, 2 250, Class III, Members 2, pay Rs. 2,050, Assistant Collectors:—Class I, Members 3 pay Rs. 1 400, Class II, members 3, pay Rs 1 150, Class III, Members 3, pay Rs, 1,000, Class IV, Members 4 pay Rs. 850, Class V, members 4 pay Rs 450. Probationers Members 3, pay Rs. 350

Three of the five Collectorships have been reserved for Members of the Indian Civil Service as also three of the Assistant Collectorships, viz., one in each of the first three grades. Para. 7 of the Resolution provides that the Assistant Collectors other than Members of the Civil Service will ordinarily be recruited in England in the same manner as Officers of the Enrolled list of the Finance Department. On arrival in India they will ordinarily be posted as Probationers to Calcutta or Bombay and after expiry of one year they will be required to undergo an examination in the Vernacular in Customs work and in Law and Procedure. On passing the examination they will be vested with certain minor powers and finally if their work is approved, with full powers.

The provision in para. 7 with regard to recruitment in England, the Council would respectfully submit, absolutely militates against declarations repeatedly made by the Government of India, the Secretary of State and the British Parliament, that Natives of India would be given high and more extensive employment in the Public Service. It is well known that the Government of India as far back as 1886 appointed a Public Service Commission with that avowed object and a Committee of the Commission was specially empowered by Government to inquire into the circumstances of the special Departments (as they are called) and to report in what manner the natives of India might be admitted to these departments in the higher grades. (Vide Resolution of the Government of India, dated 8th March 1887, and para. 12 of the Report of the Public Service Commission, 1886-1887). The Customs Department was one of the Special Departments into the condition of which the Sub-Committee was asked to inquire and the report of the Public Service Commission contains in paras. 96 and 97 the then existing arrangements of the Customs Department and its views and recommendations for the future with regard to it. From these paras, it will appear that even then in Bombay while the Commissioner of Customs and two of the Gazetted Executive Staff Officers were Covenanted Civilians, of the remaining four Gazetted officers, one Assistant Collector was a Parsi and the other three were domiciled Europeans. Of the seven Examiners or Appraisers, three were Parsis, two Hindus, one a native Christian and the 7th a domiciled European. So also in Madras the Superintendent of Imports and Exports and the Manager were Europeans. The only Preventive Officer attached to the Madras Sea Customs Office and entertained by the Government was a Brahmin. In Bengal the Chief Executive appointment, viz., that of the Collector was conferred on a Civilian. But the office of the Assistant Collector was for some time held by a member of the Tagore Family. In the Subordinate Staff distributed into the several branches, viz., Appraisers, Import, Export, Cash Account, Statistical, Wharf branches, there were 26 officers who were statutory native of India. The Public Service Commission in view of these then, existing arrangements of the Customs Service thought it fit to recommend in para. 97 of their report that of the three Collectorships and the Assistant Collectorships at Bombay, only two should be reserved for members of the Covenanted Service while the present system of recruitment by selection should be retained in respect of the other superior appointments in the Customs Department. The Commission even went so far as to say that there was no ground for the exclusion of qualified candidates of any race from the Appraisers or Preventive branches.

Although the despatch of the Secretary of State dated London, September 13, 1889, (Public No. 104) dealing with the recommendation of the Public Service Commission left the recommendations of the Commission with regard to the Special departments for future consideration in the face that the Government of India had not dealt with these in their despatch yet the general principle which guided the recommendations of the Commission as a whole, and which was approved of by the Government of India was accepted by the Secretary of State. Lord Cross even endorsed the opinion of Mr. Mackenzie the then Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces that if a native or a member of the Provincial Service was confidently believed by Government to possess the ability and training and all other qualification requisite for such posts, viz, even those that were reserved for the Indian Civil Service, there was no reason why that should be shut out from them.

The above principles appear to have been entirely lost sight of in the present Resolution of the Government of India. Not only a certain number of the higher posts created has been reserved for the Members of the Indian Civil Service but the remainder are to be filled entirely by recruitment in England. The result would be to practically shut out the Natives of India from the highest posts of the Customs Service. For the Government of India almost never exercises that discretionary power which has been vested in it by Sec. 6 of the Statute 33 Vic. Chap. 3 of appointing a native of India who is thought fit to one of the appointments reserved for the Indian Civil Service except under certain fixed rules. It is difficult to conceive why the Government of India have thought it fit to exclude the Natives of India entirely from being appointed Probationers either by promotion from the ranks of the Subordinate Service or by direct appointment for any among the graduates of the Indian Universities. The branches of knowledge in which a Probationer appointed from England has to be examined departmentally are as stated in para. 7 (quoted in beginning) Vernacular, Custom work, Law and Procedure. It is beyond doubt that a native of India would be equally, if not more, competent in all these branches after a few months of probation in the Customs department. It is sometimes suggested that a native will not be properly treated by European masters of ships and traders. But this idea was exposed before the Sub-Committee of the Public Service Commissioner. Mr. J. H. Greeves of Madras bore testimony to the efficiency of the Brahmin Preventive Officer, then, and Mr. Bhashyam Ayyanger, Preventive Officer, Madras Sea Customs stated that although he had a great deal to do with the Commanders of European ships, he had never experienced any difficulty or unpleasantness owing to his nationality. (Vide Appendix, Public Ser. Com. Report, p. 122). Again in Bombay the Commissioner expressed his opinion that there was no reason why the Assistant Collectors at the Towns Customs house should not be natives, although one of them would have business with the assistants of European firms, Mr. Marzban, the Executive Engineer of Bombay, he said, who has to deal with many Europeans, is an instance that natives in such a position succeed well with Europeans. As Examiners and Appraisers the local knowledge of natives would be of very great practical use and the appointment of Natives to some of the higher posts would be advantageous in the interests of the Department. The Customs department is not one, the Council respectfully submit, where the employment of the European would be thought advisable by Government for political reason, it is a revenue department where knowledge of law, the vernaculars and local conditions of trade, are of essential importance and the employment of Natives, in the higher ranks.

In view of the above circumstances the Council beg respectfully to submit that the rules now published are entirely opposed to well-established and long recognised general principles governing the recruitment of the various branches of Public Service in this country, and highly unfair to the natives of this country whose claim to receive equal treatment with regard to employment in the higher grades of the Public Service was laid down by the Public Service Commission and was upheld both by the Government of India and the Secretary of State.

The injustice that these rules will surely entail on the natives of India becomes very patent when it is borne in mind that natives were and are actually doing duties in some of the posts now sought to be filled by recruitment in England and that it would actually be in the interests of the department of the Imperial Customs every way to employ Natives of India in some of the higher posts.

The Council accordingly prays that the said rules be modified as follows:—Either the three Probationers for posts not reserved for the Indian Civil Service should be recruited in India—one by promotion from the Subordinate Service of the Customs Department and two by competitive examination of candidates of prescribed qualifications who are statutory natives of India or at least one by recruitment in England, one by promotion from Subordinate Service and one by competition as aforesaid.—We remain, Sir, Your most obedient Servants.

Pherozeshah M. Mehta, President and Chairman of Council, Dinshah Eduljl Watcha, Amiroodin Tyabji, Chimanlal H. Setalwad, Honorary Secretaries.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell presided at a sitting of the Third Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court yesterday; and the trial of the following case was resumed before his lordships and the same Special Jury.

ALLEGED MURDER BY A GOANESE.

Bernard Monserato, a Goanese, a seafaring man, was charged with murder in having caused on the 19th April last, the death of one Camello Andrades by shooting him with a revolver. The Hon. Mr. Raikes, with Mr. Indrajit Kallabhai, appeared for the Crown, Mr. J. Baptista defended the accused. The following gentlemen were called to serve upon the

SPECIAL JURY.

Mr. F. A. Prevost, foreman.

Mr. Pureshotam P. Vagh.	Mr. S. N. Powell.
Mr. Perozsha R. Patel.	Mr. John E. Kees.
Mr. B. Stanley Carter.	Mr. H. R. Robinson.
Mr. Shuffi C. Tyebji.	Mr. S. H. Taylor.

At the close of the case for the prosecution, the prisoner said he had no statement to make, but would leave his case to his counsel.

Mr. Baptista then addressed the jury at considerable length on behalf of the accused. Referring to the story told by Tellis, the learned counsel referred to what he considered to be the improbabilities in it. It was most improbable that the prisoner should have carried a loaded revolver with him all the time he was at the Gaewadi club, and in the health camp, and other places. Counsel suggested that Tellis was not speaking the truth, and his conduct appeared inexplicable. Counsel therefore remarked that the account given by Tellis was not satisfactory at all. Coming to the evidence of Dorado, the learned counsel said it was full of inconsistencies and contradictions. If the accused had determined to kill the deceased, he could have done so at once at the club. Why should he have watched so long and carried the loaded revolver with him to the hut in the health camp? The story of the accused having asked the boy to accompany him to his house at Mazagon was improbable in itself, for a murderer liked to be in solitude and by himself, and did not want company. The accused's case was that Tellis and Dorado had perjured themselves, and had committed the crime which they wanted to make the accused responsible for.

His lordship, in summing up the case to the jury, said the chief witnesses against the accused were the men named Dorado and Tellis. It was suggested that they had dragged the accused, and led him to commit the crime. If the jury believed the evidence of Dr. Powell, there could be no doubt that the bullets with which the deceased was murdered came from the revolver which was found the following day in the trowsers' pocket of the accused. His lordship thought that Tellis and Dorado were keeping back the real motive which was alleged to have led the accused to the commission of the crime. It was alleged that the accused had complained of the deceased having taken away his character; and that circumstance might perhaps furnish a motive.

The jury retired to consider their verdict, and on their return into Court after about half an hour, the foreman said the jury were unanimously found the accused guilty of murder, but they wished to bring to the notice of the Court that some important evidence had been withheld by the witnesses Tellis and Dorado, which, if given, would have enabled the jury to say if grave or sudden provocation had been given to the accused and the jury asked his Lordship to consider this in passing sentence.

His Lordship said that the points mentioned by the jury having been left in doubt, he did not think he would be justified in passing the extreme sentence. He therefore sentenced the accused to transportation for life.

THE GIRGAUM MURDER CASE.

Mithibai, woman, aged 30, was charged with committing the murder of her mistress Kastoorbai, aged 60, on the evening of the 10th May last in a house in Girgaum Back Road. The Hon. Mr. Raikes, Advocate-General, with Mr. M. R. Jayakar, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown, Mr. K. E. Ghamat defended the accused. The following gentlemen were called to serve upon the

SPICIAL JURY.

Mr. Bhimrao Atmaram, foreman.

Mr Ralph E Clarke	Mr James Nissim
Mr H B Guziar	Mr A E Lord
Mr H M Mehta	Mr Akbarali R Khairaz
Mr Jamsetji M Bahadurji	Mr Naserwanji J Sanjana

Mr. Raikes, in opening the case for the Crown, said that it was hardly necessary to bring the intention home to the accused, or to prove that she knew the consequences of her act for, as in this case, when the head was battered in by a heavy iron pessis, it was to be presumed that she must have been aware of the natural consequences of her act. Kasturbai, the deceased, was an old woman, who lived on the second storey of a house in Girgaum Back Road. At the time the offence was committed, she was practically living alone. There were servants in the house. Only five days before was the accused engaged in service. Kasturbai had a sort of relation who slept in the house. He had gone out on business the whole day, he came back in the evening, somewhere about eight o'clock. He went to the door of Kasturbai's room, and found it locked from inside. He also heard a noise within the room. His suspicions were aroused. Again he tried the door, and found it still locked. Then he bolted the door from outside, and went again to look for some friends. Finally, he called in the police. When again trying the door with a police jamadar, who had arrived there by this time, it was found that the door was open from inside this time. They went inside the room, where they found the old woman lying dead, her skull fractured, an iron pestle lying in the room; cupboards were open, valuable property about Rs. 800 was missing. A figure was seen going out of the room and walking on the cornice outside, which was about a foot wide; it entered the hall of an adjoining house with the assistance of the telegraph wires, overhanging outside the house. Alarm was raised by this time from the adjoining house. Just then a European Police Inspector Mr Paterson, found the accused in the custody of the people in the adjoining house, with a bag or bundle of the property, which was subsequently identified as belonging to the deceased woman. The accused had been observed entering the other house, by some people of that house; waiting up the hall, she proceeded towards a room. She was given a push in her course; she fell down. She got up; an alarm was raised. She was pulled out from an inner room with the property in her charge, and made over to the police. On her person were described stains of fresh blood, the upper part of her body had no garments on. These were the salient facts of the case. The learned Advocate-General said that if the jury came to a conclusion on hearing the evidence on those heads, that the accused was the person who caused the death of the deceased, they would have no option but to consider her guilty of murder. The motive for the crime was supplied by the robbery. The stolen articles were found on her person. There was no need to seek for it far out.

Evidence was called. The Court rose at 5-40, as a juror had to attend an important Board meeting. The Judge remarked that if that was the case, the juror should have informed the Court from the first, so that he might have been challenged. The Advocate-General said that he would much rather have finished the case than left it incomplete. The Judge concurred with what had fallen from the Advocate-General, but adjourned the further trial of the accused till Tuesday morning at 11-30.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	0	5
B Mandvi, Chakla, Oomarkhadi and Dongri	1	0	15
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	1	0	10
D Khaiwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	0	0	9
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathpura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	34
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	8
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	17
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	7
Total	3	0	105
Total plague deaths to date	133,335	117,2782	
Same date last year	7	3	72

SMALL-POX.

Attack.	Death.
2	2

CHOLERA.

Attacks.	Deaths.
7	3

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

THE tercentenary of the birth of Pierre Corneille falls, and in France is celebrated, to-day. The dramatist—the first of the French dramatists to become illustrious—was educated by the Jesuits. His earlier plays dealt with French subjects, and the composition of the Cid, the piece which first brought him real renown, was due to a happy accident. Corneille was living at Rouen at the time and a fellow-townsman, M. de Chalon, who had been an officer in the household of Marie de Medicis, called upon him, introduced himself, suggested that the poet should try some subjects which he would find treated in the works of the Spanish dramatists, and offered to help him by teaching him the Spanish language.

Mr. George McCrae, M. P., amused members of the Heriot Club, in Edinburgh, the other night at their annual dinner with a few political stories. He told how on one occasion Mr. Jhon Redmond was wasting the time of the House of Commons by wandering greatly from his subject, till at last the Speaker had to call him to order. All right said the Irish orator, I shall not repate what I was going to say. Another story concerned Mr. McCrae himself. He was holding forth in the Canongate on the merits of Free Trade, when an elector stood up and shouted, How did we stand fifty years ago? The answer came from another elector, On twa legs.

The recent death of Mrs. Sarah Hines, the "Academy" points out, revives the memory of Jack Sheppard, since she was the owner of the cottage on Dollis Hill, mentioned in that famous book. How few the relics of that time! Gone is the low wooden railing within which there stood the triple tree of Tyburn, and it is probable that a convent covers the place of execution. Gone, too, it is needless to say is the beautiful green lane which the handsome young stranger followed as he went on horseback from Oxford-road to Willesden, and probable Ainsworth himself would have some difficulty in recognising Wych-street, where the woollen draper, Mr. Knebone, lived.

The rescue of fishes from the sloughs formed by the overflow of the Illinois and Mississippi rivers has been in the last year conducted by the Bureau of Fisheries on a larger scale than heretofore. These sloughs become entirely dry in summer, or with the high temperature of the water, get filled with a rank growth of vegetation which smothers the fish. In winter they freeze. Thus the fish in them must perish unless removed, and the work of the bureau consists in seining these overflowed places and transferring the fish to suitable waters. Millions of fish have thus been rescued and returned to the rivers.

Queen Victoria of Spain will be the gracious mistress of a number of most beautiful homes and palaces. The Royal Palace at Madrid is by common consent one of the most handsome and one of the largest Royal domiciles in Europe. It was built by Philip V., who was anxious to imitate the magnificence of his grandfather Louis XIV.'s sumptuous abode at Versailles. Its splendid rooms are crowded with art treasures of all descriptions. About thirty miles from the capital there is the Escurial, known as The Gridiron, another home of fine rooms, and filled with artistic objects of value.

One frequently comes across curious epitaphs but we have never before heard of that useful and necessary kitchen requisite the dripping-pan figuring upon a tombstone. The following curious lines, however, are to be found in Woodditon Churchyard, near Newmarket, and let into the head of the stone is a dripping-pan:

To the Memory of William Simonds, who died March 1, 1753. Aged eighty years.

Here lies my corpse who was the man
That loved a sop in dripping pan
But now believe me I am dead
See here the pan stands at my head
Still for sop to the last I cried
But could not eat and so I died
My neighbours they perhaps may laugh
Now they do read my epitaph.

Attempts are now to be made to utilise the phonograph in perpetuating two of the most distinctive of the dialects of the outer fringe of the Kingdom. The Manx Language Society is undertaking the collection of phonographic records in the Isle of Man, while it is intended to do the same in Jersey and Guernsey for the peculiar Norman-French speech. The enterprise, the "County Gentleman" thinks, deserves to be imitated in many other parts of England before the purity of the different original dialects entirely disappears. But it is to be feared that the phonograph's peculiar throatiness of tone will rather obscure the natural character of the local intonation.

The Palace of Aranjuez is a large but somewhat uninteresting looking building. Then there is the Miramir Palace at San Sebastian; also El Pardo. But the Royal palaces of most interest are the beautiful old Moorish palaces of the Alhambra and the Alcazar at Seville. Both are miracles of architecture, and the Alcazar is described by those who have seen it as one of the most lovely sights of Spain. It is a marvellous maze of rooms, brilliant with colour and of courtyards where the delicate tracery appears like lace, wrote a visitor to this superb building.

The June number of the "Millgate Monthly" contains, in addition to other important features, a special illustrated interview with Sir Oliver Lodge, in which the Principal of the University of Birmingham gives his views on the upward tendency of the working classes, Labour representation in Parliament, the higher education of the masses, and the eight-hour day. On the last-named question Sir Oliver makes a novel suggestion. He says: However advanced an industry may be a day in only twenty-four hours; and it might be fully occupied by three relays of workers, each doing eight hours, the machinery being on the stretch all the time. That, to me seems an ideal state of things for a factory. Rest does machinery no good; it tends to wear it out. The best thing for a machine is always to be going at a steady speed. It does no good to a watch to let it run down; it is important to keep it always going. Sir Oliver Lodge is no doubt right, but it would be interesting to hear the opinion of some expert engineer on the point.

The name of General Weyler, who has been so badly injured in the Madrid outrage, was very familiar to newspaper readers a few years ago. He succeeded Martinez Campos in the Cuban command, and introduced the rigorous measures which ultimately brought about American intervention. In Spain he has distinguished himself on more than one occasion, by the rapid suppression of disorder. In Madrid he quelled, by a simple military promenade, the disturbances which ensued upon the performances of "Electra." At Barcelona he assumed the military governor-ship on the day after the bomb was thrown in the Liceo Theatre. He established a reign of terror in the town; his troopers swept the street, arresting whom they chose; seven Anarchists were shot after a very summary trial; and order was speedily restored.

HER DIFFICULTY.

There is just one thing that the voting women, however intelligent, would do, she would vote for some man whom she conceived to be more intelligent than herself.—Filson Young, in the "Outlook."

Avoting woman was she,
One on the suffrage doting,
And filled with delight to excessive degree
At very thought of voting.

What power was hers, that now
She shared mere man's condition!
The tyrants of old to her reason must bow,
And act with due submission.

Intelligence she possessed,
And never had denied it;
In fact it was known she had often confessed
How hard it was to hide it.

At last there happened a time
When she must make selection
Of whom she considered a ruler sublime—
A General Election.

"My privilege I hold dear,"
Said she, with fine selfsatus,
"And he whom I vote for will have to appear
Beyond my mental status."

But, sad it is to relate,
The new sweet went untasted,
For such was the whim of incongruous fate,
Her cherished vote was wasted.

For long she laboured with zest
And agonies unhe ded,
In search of a man who'd come up to the test—
But hasn't yet succeeded!

COMMERCE, WITH ITS SPREADING WINGS, has traversed the globe many times, and binds nations together with the strong ties of mutual self-interest. Though its influence London has become the matriopolis of the world, and her merchants have amassed wealth sufficient to make them the envy of princes. Holloway's Pills and Ointment have now become essential articles of commerce with all parts of the world. They have effected cures which have seemed miraculous, and given relief in complaints when all hope had been lost. In all known diseases their success has at all times been wonderful. In cases of disorders of the stomach, bile, liver complaint indigestion, fevers, ague, &c., they act like a charm as the cure is speedy and certain.

BABY'S AWFUL ITCHING ECZEMA

Sores and Scales All Over Face and Body — Could Not Tell What She Looked Like — Unable to Sleep — Grew Worse Under Doctors.

CURED BY CUTICURA IN ONE MONTH

A grateful mother, in the following letter, tells of another of those marvellous cures by Cuticura: "When my baby was four months old her skin broke out with a humour. I took her to a doctor, who said it was eczema. He gave me medicine to give her, but she kept getting worse all the time. Her little face and body were so covered with sores and large scales you could not tell what she looked like. No child ever had a worse case. Her face was being eaten away, and even her finger nails fell off. Then it itched so she could not sleep, and for many weary nights we could get no rest. At last we got Cuticura Soap and Ointment, first bathing her in warm water with the Soap, and then spreading on the Ointment with soft cloths. I saw a change in a week. The sores began to heal, and she could sleep at night, and in one month she had not one sore on her face or body. Any mother having children with eczema or humours will find a friend in Cuticura Soap and Ointment. (signed) Mrs. Mary Sanders, 709 Spring St., Camden, N. J., Aug. 14, 1904."

INSTANT RELIEF

For Baby and Rest for Tired, and Worn-out Mothers

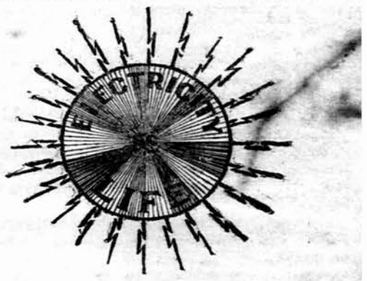
The foregoing statement justifies the oft-repeated assertion that Cuticura Soap and Ointment afford instant relief, and permit sleep for baby and rest for tired mothers, and points to a speedy, permanent, and economical cure in the most torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, crusted, and pimply skin, and scalp humours of infancy and age, when all else fails.

Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills are sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Boston, Sole Props.

Mailed Free, "How to Cure Baby Humours."

SEVERE ASTHMA CURED

A BOMBAY BAILIFF JOINS IN PRAISE FOR DR. SANDEN'S ELECTRIC HERCULEX.



COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JUNE 27.

SECURITIES—
2 1-2 per cent. Consols ..... 88 1-4 = + 7-16
3 do. Rentes ..... 97 = + 1-4
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan ..... 102 3-4 = unchanged
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper ..... 65 7-8 = do
SILVER—
Spot in London ..... 33 1-16 = do
2 months hence ..... 29 13-16 = do
Spot in New York ..... 65 = do
EXCHANGES—
Paris cheques ..... 25·16 = do
Berlin " ..... 20·48 3-4 = do
New York Demand ..... 4·84 7-8 = — 1-8
DISCOUNTS—
Bank of England ..... 3 1-2 per cent = unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills ... 3 1-4 do = do
3 " " Fine Trade Bills ..... 3 1-4 do = do
3 " " " ..... 3 1-2 do = do
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills ..... 3 5-8 do = do
INTEREST—
Day to day loans ..... 2 3-8 do = + 1-4
7 day's market loans ..... 3 1-4 do = + 1-8
Amount paid into the Bank of England about £150,000

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills for Rs. 40,00,000
Rs. 1,[illegible] were allotted to Calcutta
Rs. 1,[illegible] do Bombay
Rs. 5·10 do Madras

Rs. 40·00 at 1s 4d

Minimum rate received 14 per cent. Average rate 16·00
Telegraphic Transfers—Nil
Total amount sold during week, Rs. 41,80,000
Amount to be allotted next week, Rs. 40,00,000
Extra allotments nil
WHEAT—Quiet
BARLEY—
Yellow Cuzerat 4s 1-2 J-A value quiet
Brown 4s —1-2 J A done quiet
LINSEED—Quiet
COFFEE—
Coffee in New York 7 7-8
ARRIVALS—
Steamers—Maraton and Caledonien
IN LIVERPOOL—
Cotton Market closed ..... dull
East Indian ..... quiet
Manchester ..... quiet
Total Sales 5,000
Spot 6711-3
Egyptian F G F Brown 10 3-8
Sold on speculation and for Export 500
Imports ..... nil
Futures closed ..... firm

June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
5·82	5·78	5·69
+1	+2	+3
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5·61	5·48	5·35
+3	+3	+3
Dec-Jan	Jan-Feb.	Feb-Mar.
5·55	5·56	5·57
+3	+3	+3

Receipts at U S Ports 6,000
Do. last year 13,000
Exports to Great Britain ..... nil
Do. do Continent 0

IN NEW YORK—
Spot ..... 10·30
Futures, month of July ..... 10·18+5 } a
Do. do. Dec ..... 10·41—0 }
a Declined early owing to Official weather reports considered favorable and advanced later in consequence of buying encouraged by firmness New Orleans.

IN NEW ORLEANS—
Spot 11-41-16
Futures months of July ..... 10·3+17
Do. do. Aug ..... 10·30+11
Tone at close ..... steady

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Wednesday 27th June 1906 :—

Cotton	917 bales.
Wheat	5,559 cwts.
Linseed	2,022 do
Rape, Rai and Mustard	2,239 do
Gingellyseed	1,193 do
Poppyseed	223 do
Groundnut	126 do
Castorseed	1,354 do
Rice	1,861 do
Myrabollams	651 do
Cottonseed	5,512 do
Mowraseed	20 do
Gram	1,167 do
Jowar	9,705 do
Maize	nil

BOMBAY, JUNE 28.

EXCHANGE.—Tone easier.
Bank T. T. ..... 1s. 4d.
Bank Demand ..... 1s. 4 7-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D.A. 1s. 4
Do. 6 do. do. 1s. 4 11-32d.
French France 3 do. do. 170
Marseilles 3 do. do. 138 3-4
Hongkong 30 Days Sight 154
Shanghai 30 do 214
Japan 30 do. 150 3-4
GOVERNMENT PAPER.—3 1/2 per cent. Tone quiet.
Cash ..... 98·10
1st Settlement, 31st July ... 98·7
Money Market, Tone.
BANK RATE—
Bank of England since 21st June, 3 1-2 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 21st .. 5 do.
Bank of Bengal do. 28th .. 4 do.
Bank of Madras do. 29th May 6 do.
SEEDS.
LINSEED—Tone steady.

	Rs.	a.	p
Ready	7	8	0BT.
Forward ... Sept.	7	14	6R.T.
Do. April-May	7	7	0R.T.

RAPESEED.—Tone steady.

Brown Cawnpore Ready	7	9	0BT.
Do. Etawah Ready	7	10	0 ,,
Yellow Guzerat, Ready	8	5	0B.T.

POPPYSEED—Tone steady.

Ready	8	6	0B.T
Forward Sept.	8	11	0R.T.

CASTORSEED—Tone steady.

Ready	33	0	0

WHEAT—Tone steady.

White Delhi July	4	12	0
do. April-May	4	12	0
White Pessi 91 per cent July	4	14	0
do. 85	4	12	0

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.
Tone ..... steady.
Estimated sales ..... 6,000 bales.
Imports 7,000

June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sep.
5·84	5·80	5·71
+2	+2	+2
Sep.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5·63	5·58	5·57
+2	+2	+2
Dec.-Jan	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
5·57	5·57	5·59
+2	+1	+2

COTTON.—There is a slightly steadier tone in the market with a rather better enquiry for certain discriptions from shippers for spot lots. In new crops quotations are partially raised Re. 1.
We quote as follows :—

OLD CROP—	Rs
M G Nagpur fine	210
M G Khandeish fully good	193
M G K A K fine	203
M G Bengals fine	195
Sawginned Dharwar good	252
Madras Westerns good	232
NEW CROP—	Rs
M G Bengals fine ..... November	201
Do fine ..... December	199
Do fine ..... January	198
M G Dhamangaon fine ..... do	213
M G Nagpur fine ..... do	217
M G Khandeish fully good ..... do	198
M G K A K fine ..... do	208
H G Bengals fully good ..... do	182 1/2
M G Broach good ..... March	241

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

("Bombay Government Gazette," June 28.)

H E the Right Hon the Govr of Bombay has been pleased to nominate Mr Edward Giles C I E to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Govr of Bombay for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations only

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr J J Heaton I C S Additional Judicial Comr of Sind to act as a Judge of H M s High Court of Judicature at Bombay during the absence on furlough of the Hon Mr Justice H Batty M A (Cantab) Bar-at-law I C S or pending further orders

Mr Dungheshwar Natwarji Trivedi Resident Magte Borsad in the dist of Kaira is appointed to be a Magte of the first class in that dist

Mr E H E Leggatt I C S on relief to be Judge and Sessions Judge Sukkur-Larkana

Mr M S Advani M A (Cal), Bar-at-law, on relief, to be Joint Judge and Additional Sessions Judge Sukkur-Larkana

Mr C H Blathwayt B A (Oxon) I C S, on relief, to be Assistant Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Hyderabad

Messrs Advani and Blathwayt to try such cases as the Sessions Judge of Sukkur-Larkana and Hyderabad respectively may make over to them for trial

Mr Vinayak Narayan Khopkar District Deputy Collector and Magistrate of the First Class in the district of Nasik is invested with additional power

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr Ratanji Pestonji Engineer to be Deputy Asst Political Agent Kathiawar and Mr Vinayak Ganesh Gadkari to be Deputy Asst Political Agent Rewa Kanthe

The services of Capt B C Fellows Aide-de-Camp to the Political Resident Aden are reposed at the disposal of the Military Dept with effect from the 15th March

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr J D Maitland-Kirwan Assistant Conservator of Forests First Grade has been allowed to return to duty within the period of his leave

Mr O R L Napier Deputy Conservator of Forests Third Grade and Divisional Forest Officer Belgaum is granted special leave on urgent private affair for three months and fifteen days from or after the date on which Mr T R D Bell assumes charge of the Southern Circle

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which Lady Constance Howard writes "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that the name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, "Grocers &c.

M.A.P. IN THE GREEN ROOM.

THERE may not be much material in "The Newcomes" of a kind that lends itself to effective dramatic development. There may not be many people who having read Thackeray's beautifully novel will be completely satisfied with Mr. Michael Morton's play. There may not be many people who, not having read the book, will find the play easy to understand. There may not be this thing and there may not be that thing in favour of Colonel Newcome at His Majesty's; but there can be no quistion about the success of Mr. Beerbohm Tree as the central figure of the story. He has shown us the lovable old warrior in the flesh no matter how thin and scrappy and disconnected may be the anecdotal environment, and this, after all, was as much as could be expected and as much as could be presented. The dramatist cannot turn more episodical matter to any valuable account for stage purposes. But if he is a good dramatist he can transfer a character from book to stage without damaging it in the removal; and no one can truthfully say that the gallant Colonel has been chipped or soiled on his journey from the bookshelf to the boards.

In the play as in the novel, our interest is in the Colonel himself, not in his story as a story. He is the gentlest gentleman we have ever met in fiction or in real life and the naturally monopolises our attention whenever he is before us. And perhaps one of the reasons why he makes such an impression upon our hearts is because his simple and noble character is of no worldly service to him. He is the victim of his very gentleness and sweetness, there is no buoyancy in through and consistant nobility for the man who goes overboard in the channel of Mayfair. That is what makes the Colonel so fine a hero. Mr. Tree, in a wonderful make-up recalling the very lines and shading of the plate engravings of the original yellow numbers in which the novel appeared is most reverently true to the spirit of Thackeray's creation. His Colonel is a masterly realization of the character, and the true lovers of Thakeray, the people who welcome every sign that shows the writer is not to be forgotten, will thank him for his beautiful and tender portrait.

THE touching end of Colonel Newcome, as presented at his Majesty's is likely to remain long in the memory of all who witness the play. Through the peaceful grounds of the Charterhouse, in the reddening light of sunset, the brave old pensioners shuffle or walk erect, as their physical condition may be, to be Chapel for evening prayer. Contrasted with their feebleness, or their hopeless sneer is the noisy, bounding life of the gown boys—a contrast as striking as, though more pathetic than, that between the sombre cloaks and antiquey pots of the old fellows and the gay clothes of the visitors. It is while on his way to the chape door that the Colonel, bent and unsteady from his long illness, is discovered by Clive and Ethel, and led to a seat outside.

To the accompaniment of the distant organ and the voices of the boys, they talk of the to-morrow which is to see the brave and ever-courteous old warrior back in their care. The sunset deepens: the brothers and the gown boys come from their prayers and disappear into the main building; the scarlet-and-gold beadle chants officially, but not without a certain suggestion of apology in his tones—as though self-sworn to remember the red-and-gold glory for which the soldiers among them had fallen—Gates closed! Clive and Ethel and Madame Fipraz take their leave of the old man one by one. Everything now is symbolical of the complete end. The chapel door is silently closed. The gates are closed. And as the day closes, too, Colonel Newcome, sitting back on the garden seat, enacts that last scene of his life so beautifully described by Thackeray—And just as the last bell struck a peculiar sweet smile shone over his face, and he lifted up his head a little, and quickly said Adsum? and fell back. It was the word we used at school when names were called; and, lo, he whose heart was that of a little child had answered to his name and stood in the presence of the Master. All too soon are the theatre lights turned up after this scene—all too soon, that is, for those who are ashamed for others to see they have been touched to the heart, and are making pretence at having desperate colds in their heads.

Speaking of the illness of Mr. J. L. Toole, a friend who saw him in Brighton recently told me that the afflicted comedian no matter how insensible he seemed of things doing and passing around him, was remarkably alive to the chances of making a pun or twisting a phrase. An actor who had not been in Brighton for some years was leaning over the famour Paul Pry's bath-chair and complaining loudly of the changes that had taken place in the town since he was last there. They've no respect for the old buildings he declared; they'll be turning the Pavilion into a cattle market next! Well, answered Toole, staring vacantly before him, and appearing as though he had not even noticed there was any conversation going on at all—well we've got a Home for Dogs here; why not a Dame for Hogs?

It was not so very long ago that Toole made one of his jokes as he lay seriously ill in bed. A few friends had gone to see him in his room at the Old Ship, and it was not long before the plays and the players of the past formed the chief topic of conversation. One of the party was trying to remember the name of a piece in which Irving appeared in his early days, and in endeavouring to recall the play to the minds of his hearers he went incessantly on the manner in which the late tragedian was attired, saying repeatedly, You know—all fur, his hands moving with his mind, and stroking imaginary lengths of fur evidently supposed to be trimming the front of a long robe. His hearers made many suggestions as to the title of the piece, but they were all wrong; and their companion went on repeating the words which he fancied would be most likely to revive the play in their memory. Suddenly when there was a pause in the talking, and the men in the room were all deeply engaged in serious thought, there came from the invalid's bed the subdued and husk inquiry, Was it "All F. Her," d'youthink?

Another word-twister from the comical mouth of John Lawrence Toole. Among a number of friends who had called in upon the comedian at the Old Ship was an operatic singer whose real purpose for visiting Brighton was to interview on a matter of business a famous impresario who had sent for him, and who is rather in the habit (or used to be) of disappointing singers after leading them to suppose they are in for a long and profitable engagement. With his usual hospitality, a hospitality which in his time must have cost him many thousands of pounds, Toole asked the singer to stay to dinner. The singer could not accept the invitation—he had to be with the impresairo in a few minutes. Then can't I offer you a drink? asked Toolu. No, thanks, said the singer; I want to be in the best voice for old—"He's sure to want to hear me before he settles terms, I think he wants me for Orpheus, but, of course, for you know what a jibber old—is it may all end in smoke!' "Well, then," suggested Toole, brightening up under the influence of a happy inspiration and motioning to a large box of Havanas on the table: 'Can't I Orpheus cigar?" This pun was made at a time when Toole was supposed, from report, to be non compos mentis. He was certainly at the time suffering from nervous breakdown; but, then, as his friend, John Billington, wrote to a journalist who had inquired of him as to the truth of Toole's condition:

You may break you may shatter the nerves as you will,
But the sense of the punster will cling to him still!

a parody probably invented by Toole himself, for Honest John, in spite of his long association private and professional, with the merry invalid, was not an original humorist.

When the late Mr. J. M. Levy, the father of Lord Burnham, was the proprietor and manager of the 'Daily Telegraph, he was called upon one day at the offices in Fleet Street by a Lord Mayor of London, who informed the hall-porter that he wished to be shown up to Mr. Levy immediately, as he had very little time to spare. The porter gave an unbelieving glance at the lounge suit and bowler of his worship, and making no answer, went on silently sharpening a pencil. He was not to be had. He had seen several Lord Mayor Shows, and he knew that Lord Mayors wore grand red robes with fur on them. The Lord Mayor, after waiting a little, repeated his request, and the porter, having to go up to Mr. Levy in answer to a ring from his private office, told him in soothing tones that he would certainly deliver his message. When he had received Mr. Levy's instructions on same matter or another, and was leaving the room, he turned almost apologetically to the Chief, and said, smiling behind his hand, Excuse me sir, but there's a man downstairs who says he's the Lord Mayor. How shall I get rid of him? By asking him to be good enough to step up to me at once. I expected him much earlier than this, was Mr. Levy's reply.

HOW TO KEEP COOL

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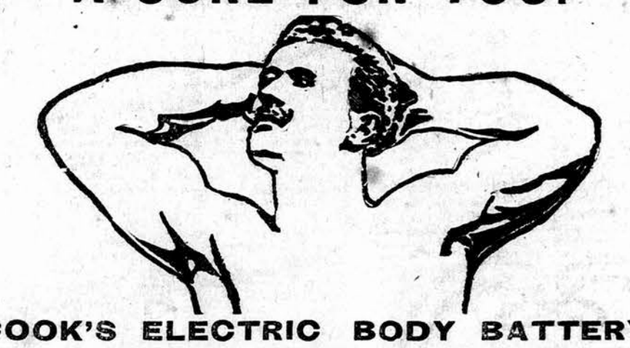

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STERLING SILVER	,,	34 0

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HALF HUNTING CASE.

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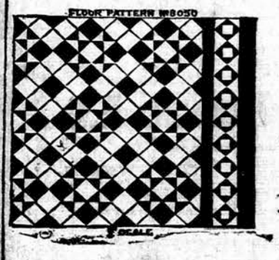

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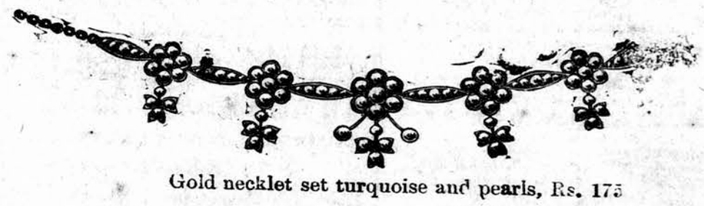
Gold brooch set sapphire and pearls, Rs. 100.



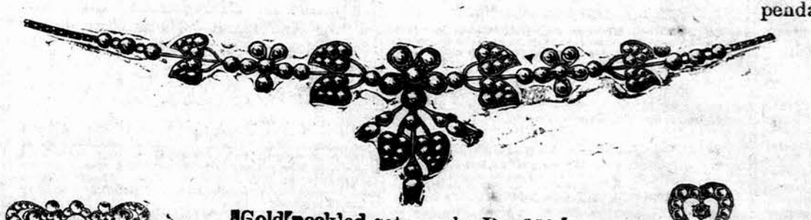
Gold necklet set turquoise and pearls, Rs. 175

Gold pearl pendant, Rs. 38.

Gold pendant set pearl, Rs. 32.

Gold pendant set pearls and gold chain, Rs. 50.

Gold brooch set peridot and pearls, Rs. 140.



Gold necklet set pearls, Rs. 250.

Gold pearls, Set Bracelet Rs. 205.

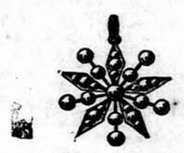
Gold brooch olivine and pearls, Rs. 112.

Gold pendant and chain set pearls, Rs. 50.

Gold pendant set turquoise and pearls, Rs. 115.

Gold pendant set pearls, Rs. 75.

Gold pendant set pearls, Rs. 70.



Gold pendant set pearls, Rs. 38.

Gold pendant set pearls Rs. 38

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Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the Bombay Gazette Offices at No. 124, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, and printed at the Steam Press and Jobbing Office, Armenian Lane, Fanaar Row, Fort.
AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E. C.; Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co., Whitefriars Street, LONDON, E. C.; Messrs WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co. 55, Kenchurch Street, LONDON, E. C.—PARIS, Messrs GALIGNANI & Co.; Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of India on 29 June, 2017

Bombay Gazette.

SECOND EDITION

BOMBAY FRIDAY JUNE 29, 1906.

THE KAIKA SHOOTING AFFAIR.

More Feasible Account Offered.

TOMMY BETWEEN SCYLLA AND CHARYBDIS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JUNE 28.

A correspondent writes, "As considerable misconception seems to exist about the facts of the recent shooting affair on the Simla Road, allow me to recite the truth about this matter. A small party of men, among them the soldier concerned, (Pte. Wilts, 12th Royal Lancers), were proceeding from Kalka to Kasauli by way of Dharampur. On reaching the toll-gate, a 'chaprassi' demanded toll from them, which they very properly refused as they were travelling by warrant. An altercation arose and a native close at hand threw a mineral water-bottle at Pte. Wilts. He, like a good soldier, promptly knocked the native head over heels, and another native then made an attempt to get at his rifle, at the same time calling out lustily. A flock of them soon appeared on the scene, apparently from nowhere, and Pte. Wilts, scenting danger, promptly loaded his rifle and let drive indiscriminately wounding one of them. In doing this, he was perfectly justified as this ammunition was served out to him for the purpose of self-protection and for the protection of his arms. Unfortunately he did not himself report the matter. The report reached Kasauli the next day and Pte. Wilts was confined to the Garrison Guard Room for four weeks and the case was tried at Kalka, Private Wilts being ordered to pay Rs. 100 as compensation to the wounded native. The consequences to himself, had he lost his rifle would certainly have been a trial by District Court Martial, a sentence of 12 months' hard labour and a payment of about Rs. 100 for a new rifle imposed on him and yet most people seem to think he got off lightly.

CRICKET IN POONA.

Poona Gymkhana vs College of Science.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 28.

A cricket match Poona Gymkhana vs. College of Science was played to-day and resulted in a win for the Gymkhana by 70 runs. As time was left the 2nd innings was played. Scores :—

POONA GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Mr Airy c Driver b Kasad	3	c Kasad b Kelkar	31
Capt Rutter c Driver b Agashe	6	c Agashe b Kashad	16
Mr Lucas c and b Gandhi	16	not out	3
Mr Ling b Kelkar	0	b Kelkar	27
Mr Mangin c and b Kashad	3	b Kelkar	1
Major Rawlins run out	26		
Mr Lowman b Agashe	1		
Mr Wilson b Kelkar	1		
Mr Bowers b Kasad	4		
Mr Aga Kassim Shah b Kelkar	1	Did not bat	
Mr Aga Shah Rookhshsh not out	9		
Extras	12	Extras	9
Total	142	Total	87

COLLEGE OF SCIENCE.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Karandekar b Ling	0	b Ling	12
Bhavani c Lowman b Airy	4	c Rawlins b Ling	12
Kasad c Wilson b Ling	28	c Rutter b Airy	4
Agas e c Bowers b Airy	3	b Ling	21
Bose c Airy b Ling	3	not out	12
Gandhi b Airy	0	b Ling	0
Driver b Airy	4	c Bowers b Airy	8
Kelkar c Airy b Ling	0	b Airy	6
Gothole run out	6	c Rutter b Ling	0
Modi not out	8	st Wilson b Rawlins	10
Kapadia b Lowman	2	st Wilson b Airy	0
Extras	2	Extras	4
Total	70	Total	91

ACADEMIC MUNICIPAL DEBATES.

THEY have little to do in the Bombay Municipal Corporation judging by two discussions which have taken place in that body during the past few days, says the "Madras Mail." In the first a profitless debate was initiated by a Councillor on the evil of betting among Municipal employees. In the Calcutta Municipality there is a standing order that subordinate Municipal employees who are detected gambling or betting at Races will be dismissed. The order was not framed on any moral grounds, but on the utilitarian ground that an employee betting largely unfitted himself for useful work. If his winnings were large, his salary and his work became a matter of secondary importance. If, on the other hand, he lost heavily, apart from the temptations to dishonesty, the financial worry that followed equally spoilt a man for work. The rule may have its use, but the necessity for its existence presupposes a demoralised state of thing among the employees of the Calcutta Corporation of which the public are in ignorance. A Municipal Commissioner in Bombay, assuming that the same state of things existed there, urged that a similar rule might be adopted. He wanted to throw his net so wide, however, that another member present had no difficulty in detecting a personal attack on an individual. The cloven hoof being thus betrayed, a European Councillor present had no scruples in denouncing the object of the motion, and the debate had little practical result.

Last Thursday afternoon the Bombay Corporation met again and proceeded to waste more time in the further discussion of a motion to remove the disabilities of women as regards holding office, etc., on the Bombay Municipal Council. This discussion was absolutely futile. The mover of the Resolution could advance no point in favour of the reform that has not been advanced a thousand times already, and the most effective reply was that the claim was a purely academic one, there being absolutely no evidence whatever that the ladies of Bombay were themselves pining for the privileges that Mr. Jaffer Rahimtulla, and his friends were so anxious to confer on them. The Corporation Hall was not crowded with suffragettes, waving flags and shrilly clamouring for the franchise, nor had deputations waited upon the Commissioner and in their enthusiasm come into conflict with the Police. That no personal ambitions actuated the mover of the Resolution is apparent from the fact that he is a Mahomedan, and, by the rules of his religion, the ladies of his family could not benefit by the reform he was endeavouring to introduce. The point was not lost upon the meeting a member present reminding the speaker that the reform he sought would not be as far reaching as it ought to be until the purdah system was abolished in the Mahomedan community. We need hardly say that the motion, on being put to the vote, was lost by a large majority.

Evidently they require in Bombay some rules of procedure which would go even further than the rule recently passed in Calcutta, fixing a time limit to speeches at municipal meetings. What is wanted is a rule prohibiting the calling of meetings to discuss subjects, suitable enough for a school debating society, but which have no practical bearing whatever on the administration of a large important City like Bombay.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 2nd June 1906, on 504·35 miles open.

	Opening Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,50,000	2,90,000	4,000	4,44,000
Or per mile of Railway	297	575	8	880
For previous 21 weeks of half-year.	29,16,114	59,78,549	62,114	8,956,777
Total for 22 weeks	30,66,114	62,68,549	66,114	94,00,777
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,44,773	3,13,638	2,741	4,61,152
Per mile of Ry. do.	287	622	5	914
Total to corresponding date do.	29,89,479	55,91,633	1,27,070	87,08,182

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 171·2
Increase to date ..... „ 6,9595

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid 'Floriline' sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. 'The Fragrant Floriline,' being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

PEARLS AND SALARIES.

Ceylon Troubles to be Voiced in Parliament.

Two grievances which have been, and are still, agitating Ceylon, are again to be brought to the notice of the House of Commons. Probably they will be raised on the Colonial Vote. They are the lease of the pearl fisheries to a syndicate, and the revision of salaries of the Ceylon Government service.

In 1902 Sir West Ridgeway, then Governor of Ceylon, authorized Professor Herdman to make a thorough scientific investigation into the fisheries, which had been a Government monopoly—but of very variable profit—from earliest times. About this period, also, Mr. Hornell was appointed expert marine biologist, and his authority came to the conclusion that many of the barren intervals were due to "limited and narrow-compassed inspections by the Government officials under the old system." It was announced later that, thanks to scientific culture, the fisheries need no longer be matters of uncertainty, and in 1905 Governor Sir Henry Blake, Sir West Ridgeway's successor, was able to report to the Colonial Office that there seems no reason to apprehend a failure of an annual fishery in future years.

With this rosy prospect syndicate has come into possession of the fisheries. It was at first proposed that the fisheries should be leased for 20 years at a rental of £15 000 but the rental was raised to £20,633 on the initiative of the Colonial Office, and an agreement was entered into on November 30th 1905, under which the Gulf Syndicate undertook to form a company, with a capital of £135,000, to take over the lease at that rental and work the fisheries.

This company is called the Ceylon Company of Pearl Fishers, and the Directors include Sir West Ridgeway.

THE MEETING AT COLOMBO.

The ordinance for the lease, although carried by twelve votes to four in the Ceylon Legislative Council, called forth strong protests from the people of Ceylon. At a meeting held at Colombo on February 3rd, 1906, a memorial to the Secretary of State for the Colonies was approved. The memorialists protested against the lease of two grounds—(1) that a lease on any terms is contrary to the best interests of Ceylon; (2) that even if a lease be, notwithstanding the wishes and opinions of the memorialists to the contrary, finally determined upon, the rent is, under existing circumstances, wholly inadequate. "If a body of hard-headed business men like the London Syndicate," continue the memorialists, "considered it worth their while to take up this business for their own benefit, there is no valid reason why the Government should not do the same for the benefit of the Colony."

"Truth," commenting on April 25th on what it describes as "a gigantic job," states that the secrecy with which the affair was carried through was in itself calculated to arouse suspicion and resentment in Ceylon. "If the lease had been thrown open in competition probably many capitalists in Ceylon and India, as well as at home, would have tendered."

A RACIAL DISTINCTION.

The question of salaries formed the subject of a resolution adopted at the same meeting protesting that the scheme proposed by the Government and adopted by the Legislative Council involved invidious and undesirable distinctions. The point at issue is the decision that officers recruited in Europe shall be paid at a sterling rate, and those engaged in Ceylon in silver currency, thus practically establishing a racial preference.

It was submitted by the memorialists that the argument adduced by the Lieutenant-Governor—that it is only fair to officers recruited in Europe to inform them of what their emoluments are in sterling—is not an argument for making those emoluments larger than those of Ceylonese of equal grades. They submitted further that, apart from the unfairness of any differences being made in the scales of payment for indentical work, such differences must necessarily appear humiliating to the various communities native to the island, and that no scheme of distribution will be equitable or acceptable to the public which places on a different footing from those officers who are "usually recruited in Ceylon."

A forcible argument against the scheme is held to lie in the fact that the question was settled by a Liberal Minister, the Marquess of Ripon, in 1894, and by Mr. Chamberlain in 1896, when it was ruled that no such distinction as the present scheme involves should be made. The increased cost of living in Ceylon—another argument for the new scale—is, it is pointed out, felt equally by Ceylonese and European officials.

Printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.